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121 Water Street.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 141½.

CITY ITEMS.

The New World versus the Old.

There is something wonderful in the fact that European amateurs and musicians who desire a first-class piano, have to send to this country for it. Yet this is really the fact, and it is the result, principally, of the award of a first-class prize medal to the Steinway Pianos at the London World's Fair, in 1862. The popularity in Europe of these Piano-Fortes is steadily on the increase, and, in time, bids fair to equal that enjoyed by them in our own country. At a great prize, lately which has just taken place in Germany, between the two foremost makers of that country and the Steinway & Sons, New York, the following conclusion was arrived at, and is expressed in the Leipsic *Musical Gazette* in the following terms:—"The Piano trial between Blüthner, of Berlin, Bechstein, of Leipsic, and Steinway & Sons, of New York, has demonstrated that while the former two have a very agreeable and sweet tone, the instruments of Steinway & Sons surpass them in nobleness of tone and comprehensiveness of volume."

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Will restore hair to its original color, and promote a new growth of hair on bald heads, if used according to the directions. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Hats, Bonnets,

And all kinds of Summer Millinery, selling off at low-est rates, to close out the stock, at Straus' Millinery store, 54 Market street.

Burnett's Shaving Extracts

Are superior to any other, and are sold for less money at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Hats and Bonnets.

Selling at any price, at No. 54 Market street, to close out the Summer stock.

A New Party and New Platform.

The United Service Society is the name of a new political party just organized in New York, with Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN as President. The society is composed entirely of those who have served in either branch of the national service, and received an honorable discharge therefrom. The Constitution on declarations of principles, of which Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD was chairman, reported a preamble and series of resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth as proof of the patriotism of the members of the society their services in the late protracted struggle, and declaring it to be their duty and right to "participate actively in giving direction and aid to the public policy which shall control the future destiny of the republic and administer its affairs, heretofore too much under the control of unprincipled demagogues and place-seekers;" and that in "the future distribution of places of public trust and confidence, preference should always be given to those who have served the Union cause in the military or naval service during the rebellion, particularly those who have received permanent injuries therein." This platform was unanimously adopted. The Society invites the soldiers and sailors of the Union to form kindred associations throughout the country.

GEN. GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Lieutenant General GRANT made a grand tour of Philadelphia on Saturday, visiting among other prominent places, the Mint, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. On Saturday morning, the Lieutenant General held a reception at the Union League House, on Broad street, where the members of the League and their families were personally introduced to him. There are upwards of sixteen hundred members of the League, and, as their families were included in the reception, there must have been a great crowd present. In the afternoon, General GRANT attended the Childrens' Musical Festival at the Academy of Music, and in the evening was entertaided by the President and Directors of the Union League.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The Confession of Atzerott—He was in the Conspiracy to Capture the President, but not to Kill.

Before proceeding with his argument in behalf of Atzerott, Mr. Doster, on Wednesday, read the following statement by his client, which the prisoner desired submitted to the court:

I am one of a party who agreed to capture the President of the United States, but I am not one of a party to kill the President of the United States, or any member of the Cabinet, or General Grant, or Vice President Johnson. The first plot to capture failed, the second to kill I broke away from the instant I learned of it.

This is the way it came about: On the evening of the 14th of April I met Booth and Payne at the Herndon House, and they would take me. Johnson. I told him I would not do it; that I had gone into the thing to capture, but I was not going to kill. He told me it was a fool, that I would be hung. Payne knew me, and he said to every man that backed out, and so we parted. I wandered about the street until about two o'clock in the morning, and then went to the Kimmel House, and from there pawned my pistol at Georgetown, and went to my cousin's house, in Montgomery county, where I was arrested the 20th following.

After I was arrested I told Provost Marshal Wells and Provost Marshal McPhail the whole story; also told it to Captain Monroe, and Col. Wells told me if I pointed out the way Booth had gone I would be relieved, and so I told him I thought he had gone down to Charles county, in order to cross the Potomac. The arms which were found in my room at the Kirkwood House and a black coat do not belong to me, on the afternoon of the 14th of April Harold called to see me and left the coat there. It is his coat and all it belongs to him, as you can see by the handkerchief marked with his initials, with the name of his sister, Mrs. Naylor. Now, I will state how I passed the whole of the evening of the 14th of April. On the afternoon, about two o'clock, I went to Kelcher's stable on Eighth street, near D, and hired a dark bay mare and rode into the country for pleasure, and on my return put her up at Naylor's stable. The dark bay horse which I had kept at Naylor's before, on or about the 1st of April, belonged to Booth, and also the saddle and bridle, and I had charge of him to sell; and I do not know what became of him. At about six in the evening I went to Naylor's again, and took out the mare, rode out for an hour and returned her to Naylor's. It was then nearly eight, and I told him to keep the mare ready at ten o'clock, in order to return her to the man I hired her from.

From there I went to the Herndon House; Booth sent a message for me. I met him where I was, saying he wanted to see me, and I went. Booth wanted me to murder Mr. Johnson. I refused. I then went to the "Star Saloon," on the avenue, above 12th street, and whiled away the time until near 10. At 10 I got the mare, and having taken a drink with the bar-keeper, galloped about town, and went to the Kimmell House. From there I rode down to the depot, and returned my horse, ridding up Pennsylvania avenue to Kelcher's. From Kelcher's I went down to the Navy Yard to get a room with Wash. Briscoe. He had none, and by the time I got back to the Kimmell House it was near 2. The man Thomas was a stranger I met on the street. Next morning, as stated, I went to my cousin Kelcher's, in Montgomery county.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTT.

Incoming Crops.

Exchanges report the growing crops as favorable in Maine, the Potato crop it is said, will yield 8,000,000 of bushels, and the Hay crop will be immense. The Wheat crop at the West and in Western New-York also promises a handsome yield. The prospects in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, are all of the most promising kind. From the South the accounts are most desponding, but better than a few weeks ago. Wheat is likely to yield abundantly, having to a great extent displaced other crops less valuable as means of subsistence. In Tennessee, the crops in Fayette, Tipton and Shelby counties give a cheerful promise of large returns. The Cotton looks fine, and Wheat is a full average, with much more Corn and Wheat planted this year than last. The fruit crop also looks well. In Georgia, the Wheat crop is nearly all harvested, and is perhaps about the average yield. There is a large amount of Corn growing, and will produce a large crop if the weather is not too dry. Of Cotton but a small surface is planted, and much of that since the armistice, upon ground previously planted with Corn. In North Carolina, the Wheat crop of the State will turn out an abundant yield. A gentleman who has travelled in various portions of the State, says the farmers are very busy harvesting their crops. Favorable accounts also come from Arkansas, Alabama, Western Louisiana and parts of Missouri. From South Carolina they are variable.

The opera season in Chicago has terminated with "Martha."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1865. NO. 243.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues,).....$1 50
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL PARDONS GRANTED.

Rule Regarding Rebels Desiring to take the Oath of Allegiance.

The Sale of Public Lands.

National Banks Authorized.

An Improbable Story from Richmond

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

General Grant's Monthly Pay.

Decisions Relating to Transfers into the Navy.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The once magnificent

Army of the Potomac

Which originally consisted of seven Corps de Armie, and which embraced in its ranks at one time over three hundred thousand soldiers, will by the reductions now in progress be dimnished to three divisions, forming, if they remain together, one army corps, about sixteen thousand strong. Forty-six regiments, most of them veteran organizations, and numbering fifteen thousand men go out under the orders referred to in the dispatch of yesterday.

Pennsylvanians to be Mustered Out.

Among the regiments which will be mustered out are the following from Pennsylvania: 11th, 53d, 56th, 57th, 68th, 81st, 83d 87th, 98th, 99d, 93d, 98th, 99th, 102d, 106th, 109th, 150th and 196th. No Western regiments are included, all such being sent west to report to Gen. Logan, some weeks since.

General Sherman's Army

Will probably be reduced in the same proportion as the Army of the Potomac.

The citizens of Fredericksburg, Virginia, have petitioned Postmaster General Dennison for the appointment of a postmaster at that place. There are thirteen applicants for the position.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Hereafter Southern rebels desiring to take

The Oath of Allegiance

Will be required to do so in the districts where they reside, and where the genuiness of their loyalty or conversion thereto can be determined. Heretofore they have been flocking to Washington, where they are unknown, and by representing themselves as refugees or loyalists at heart who were forced into the rebellion, many have succeeded in getting their paroles and disabilities removed, and have gone home to look out for good places in reconstructed State governments.

It is believed that the

Appointment of Judge Edmond

As acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be permanent, Commissioner Dale having been got out of the way by a sort of banishment among the Indian tribes on the frontier.

Visitors to the President.

This morning President Johnson had to stand the pressure of a delegation of twenty-four youths from the House of Refuge in Baltimore. They were organized as a brass band, and after executing the "Star Spangled Banner," received a congratulatory address from the President.

Sixteen wealthy citizens of Richmond, members of the rebel Ambulance Commission, and thirty-two North Carolina planters, recommended by Gov. Holden, received special pardons to-day.

The Sale of Public Lands.

The acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has advised the local land offices at St. Peters, Minn., that the lands within the late Winnebago Indian reservation cannot be sold at a price less than the appraised value until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior. There is over eighteen thousand acres of land within the reservation still undisposed of, at the appraised value of which is from $1 25 to $1 00 per acre.

During the week ending to day thirty-four

National Banks

Were authorized, with an aggregate capital of ten millions six hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ten dollars. The number of banks now in operation is 1,831, with a total capital of $620,024,700.

During the same period over two and a quarter millions of

Bank Currency

Was issued by the Treasury, making the amount now in circulation a fraction over one hundred and forty-three millions.

Mr. H. W. Latham, a New York banker just arrived from Richmond, tells another

Improbable Story.

To the effect that Jeff Davis, new Slaves a Provost Marshal near that city, for some reason, hung seven colored men up by their thumbs, with their arms extended over their heads, to remain so until his return, and that after being drunk **until the next day, he returned and found four** of them dead. Mr. Latham says that an effort was being made to hush the matter up. If there is anything in this story it will receive the attention of General Howard.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

Orders have been issued for the mustering out of all the re-enlisted veteran regiments of the Army of the Potomac. They will proceed to the different state rendezvous to receive their final payments as soon as the required muster rolls and discharges can be made out. It will probably take two weeks time for all the regiments to complete their arrangements. The old soldiers are heartily tired of the "do nothing" life they are leading, and the unexpected order providing for their discharge was received with cheers.

It is understood that

Hon. Henry Winter Davis

will deliver the Fourth of July oration in Chicago, and that he will take strong negro suffrage ground. Mr. Davis would have been the orator at Baltimore if he had not previously received the Chicago invitation. Governor Swan who is the second choice of the Baltimore City Council as their orator, will probably express more conservative sentiments.

Voters to be Registered in Maryland.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has appointed to register the voters, as prescribed by the new constitution, men who will not put on their lists any returned rebels or secession sympathizers. The loyal people of Maryland declare that a negro in the United service is better than a white man who opposed the war.

Brigadier General Wagner Swaine, of Ohio, has been ordered to report to Major General Howard for assignment as Chief of

The Freedmen's Bureau,

For the State of Alabama, with his headquarters at Montgomery. He started for his post this evening, going by way of New York, where he will see judge Parsons, the new Provisional Governor of that state, and arrange for a co-operation in plans,

Several appli ations for pardon were filed in the Attorney General's office to-day by citizens of Virginia and Tennessee.

Gen. Grant's Monthly Pay.

Income tax deducted, is one thousand sixty-two dollars and seventy cents. This sum is exclusive of commutation of rations, quarters, etc., which amounts to nearly as much more.

The Second Comptroller has decided that all persons

Transferred to the Navy

Are entitled to the same bounty to which they would have been entitled for the same period of service under their enlistment in the army, to be paid out of the proper appropriation for the navy or marine corps, provided that any prize money to which they may become entitled shall be subjected to a deduction of the amount of said bounty.

Adjournment of the Congregational Church Council.

By Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 24.

The National Council of the Congregational Churches closed its deliberations this afternoon and adjourned *sine die*. Previous to the adjournment, Friday, September 15, was recommended as a day of fasting and prayer by the churches represented in the Council. Rev. Messrs. Kirk and Daugett, of Illinois, and Snyder, of Connecticut, were appointed to prepare a letter to the churches giving the spirit and result of the Council.

FT. MONROE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Statement of the Negotiations.

A. H. Stephens' Version of the Affair.

Jeff Davis Shown Up.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 7th inst., gives a full account of the conference held at Fortress Monroe in January last, which is a full statement of the negotiations, and is understood to have been prepared at the instance of Mr. Stephens.

The *Herald* has published the Sentinel's full and explicit communication to the public the truth concerning the conference.

Stephens says Davis first sent for him to say Mr. Blair desired a conference between the authorities of the United States and the South, upon the subject of peace, and asked Stephens' advice. He replied, if Mr. Blair spoke by authority of President Lincoln, he most earnestly advised a conference, and recommended that the strictest secrecy be used, and that the parties to the conference be Presidents Lincoln and Davis, and Generals Grant and Lee be the only persons to know of the meeting.

Stephens says Davis disregarded all advice, and Mr. Stephens was informed, two days later, that himself Hunter and Campbell were to go. Stephens did not want to go, but went to avoid unfriendly remarks. The three Southern gentlemen met Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, and after some remarks the subject of peace was opened. Mr. Stephens argued the claims of his section with skill and address, for which Northern papers have given him credit. Mr. Lincoln, holding the vantage ground of conscious power, was perfectly frank, and submitted his views almost in the form of an argument. The commission made a report, saying that Mr. Lincoln referred them to his message of December last, and would in any way recognize the Confederate Government, or acknowledge Davis' power to make peace.

Mr. Lincoln assured them they might rely on a liberal exercise of pardoning power. He suggested it would be far better for rebellious States to return at once than to drive the Government to continuing the war and increasing the bitterness of feeling in Congress.

Mr. Stephens reported to Davis that nothing had been done; but that nothing was determined, and if he relied upon the sincerity of Blair, the conference was but a confirmation of a decision for peace, on the part of the United States, and the way was open for settlement.

Davis looked upon the proposals as insulting, and wished to have it explained to the people that view he wished the statement to go before the public that only insulting terms were tendered; but the commission deemed to make it a fair ground that it was the first time. With some difficulty they secured the reception of a brief and perfectly truthful but not very clear report that was published, and Davis put coloring to it and endeavored to secure his object of crushing Southern peace party by inflammatory dispatches sent over the country, and followed by the actual report with the preface which was published at the time.

France and Mexico.

Proceedings in French Legislature.

REMARKS OF JULES FAVRE.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The *Herald* has the translation of the debate in the French Legislature, on June 8th, on the Mexican question. Jules Favre, leader of the republican party, said that an expedition was undertaken to recover the reorganized claim of 1,000,000 francs, while the claim which might vary from five to twelve millions, and they had already incurred the expense of four hundred millions. It had been promised that the French troops would protect Mexicans in full exercise of their opinions, but this had not been done. Favre cited a case where the French troops had burned a town of four thousand inhabitants. He declared that to attain the object they had in view, would require fifteen years, at an expense of six hundred millions.

If it were the intention of France to continue the Mexican expedition, no effort should be spared, but if the establishment of a monarchy by was an impossibility it would be the part of France to withhold her blood and her treasure. The debate was very animated, interrupting, and the speaker was frequently interrupted. He declared that Maximilian's empire would fall to pieces as soon as the French troops were withdrawn, and denounced the scheme of the Mexican loan.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DECISIONS.

By Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 24.

The United States *vs.* The claimants for seventy bales of cotton.—This case was heard in the United States District Court, before Judge Loring. The cotton was picked up, floating off Wilmington, N. C., by the steamer Vicksburg. The libel was filed by the officers of the Vicksburg claimed it as property derelict. The decision is now given that the property is a prize to the libellants, and that it is in accordance with practice in New York to allow the finder to keep cotton and goods picked up, although the point has not been, previous to this time, directly decided. This decision establishes the rule as very valuable precedent.

In the same court a motion was made by the United States Attorney for sale of the Georgia, the celebrated English cruiser, and was resisted in behalf of Ed. Bates of Liverpool. The claim was allowed by the court, and the vessel ordered on the ground that longer delay would cause such depreciation in the value of the vessels as to affect the interests of all parties concerned.

The Late Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Special to Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.

The dispatch from Louisville, giving an account of the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Loogootee, Indiana, on the 19th, was stated that fifteen soldiers were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded, is pronounced by the officers of the road to be without foundation.

An accident occurred Thursday, at Carlisle station, in which the engineer, fireman and two soldiers were killed, and eight or ten soldiers wounded, and this is the only one that has occurred on the line.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

At the Government sale of vessels lately belonging to the Potomac fleet following vessels were disposed of. The wooden sidewheel steamer Baltimore, length 200 feet, $16,000; purchaser, Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia. The propeller Wateh, length 97 feet, $2,500; purchaser, Robert Sear, of Baltimore. The single engine propeller Teaser, length 86feet, $2,500; purchaser, Joseph Byrne, of New York. The double-engine propeller Resolute, length 80 feet, $6,300; purchaser, J. Southorn, of Richmond. The single engine propeller Zebra, length 53 feet, $500; purchaser, Gilbert Van Denverken, of Georgetown, D. C.

Arrival of Cotton--Steamer Sunk.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

CAIRO, May 24.

An arrival from New Orleans on the 18th brings ten thousand and thirty-four bales cotton for Cairo, and three hundred and twenty-six bales for St. Louis. One hundred and fifty for St. Louis passed up last night. It is thought one thousand bales will cover the amount of cotton in the Red river country.

The steamer Carolina was recently sunk a short distance below Little Rock. Estimated loss, $70,000.

The cotton and tobacco crops along the Mississippi are reported as promising.

In Memphis ordinary cotton sold at 24½25c; good, 26a27c; low middling, 31@32c; fair middling, 34c.

GEN. HURLBUT DEMANDS A COURT MARTIAL.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

General Hurlbut, for a year past commanding the Gulf Department, has demanded a court martial, to investigate charges made by the commissioners sent to investigate the affairs of that department. The investigation will necessarily involve the whole history of the Department of the Gulf, under its previous commanders, Butler and Banks.

STEAMERS SAILED.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The following steamships sailed to-day for the ports named: City of London, for Liverpool; Germania, for Hamburg; Alhambra, for Charleston; Ellen S. Pepe, for Newbern; George Cromwell, for New Orleans; Nevada, for Savannah; Jazzo, for Richmond; Louisa Moore, for Wilmington. The City of London and Germania took out $210,000 in Gold.

GEN. GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Gen. Grant gave a reception to the members of the Union League and their families, at the Union League Rooms to-day. The building is decorated with bunting and flags for every State.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Engine "36," of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, exploded this forenoon on the trestle-work in front of the engine-house. No one was killed. The engineer, Wm. Clifford, had both his legs broken.

Latest from Europe.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Withdrawal of Belligerent Rights.

NAPOLEON ON MAXIMILIAN.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool the 14th, via Queenstown the 15th arrived this evening.

The frigate Niagara arrived at Southampton on the 12th, exchanging salutes with a British frigate. She would probably dock and refit. The Sacramento arrived on the following day.

The English armor-plated fleet, on invitation of Napoleon, is to make a tour around the French coast. The French armor-plated fleet is to do the same around England. The combined fleets will be at Plymouth in the middle of July.

Lord Brougham, in a speech at a banquet of the Prince of Wales, at Fishmonger's Hall, earnestly called upon the Americans to use their victory in mercy as well as in justice, and not stain the scaffold with the blood of prisoners whom they recently treated as warriors.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby called attention to Earl Russell's letter withdrawing belligerent rights from the Confederates before the Federal Government ceased to exercise their rights to Johnson's proclamation announcing the penalties of piracy against vessels visiting interdicted ports. He protested against such procedure, and asserted that such vessels could only be treated as smugglers. He hoped the prisoners in Federal hands would be treated as warriors, and not as disgraced enemies.

Earl Russell explained his withdrawal of belligerent rights. He said that Mr. E. Bruce had sought an explanation of Johnson's extraordinary threat of treating vessels as pirates, but could get none. His opinion was that the threat was merely one of *in terrorem*.

In the House of Commons Mr. Layard said several applications had been made to the Federal Government for the release of persons for the shooting of Mr. Grey by Lieut. Donovan, U. S. N., off the Cape of Good Hope, but they possibly only referred to military commanders.

Parliament would be dissolved on the 10th of July.

The *Morning Post* says negotiations between England and Canada are about to be satisfactorily concluded. Canada is expected to undertake the whole of the western defenses. The canals will be deepened, and an efficient militia will be maintained; the Imperial Government will furnish the entire necessary armament, and grant a loan to construct the Inter-Colonial Railroad.

The *Monitor*, of the 14th, publishes a circular of the Confederate Secretary of War, closing the French ports to Confederate vessels.

The horse Gladiator won the grand prize, Mrs. Langtry's Kisber second, and Gardner's Elcona third. Many horses were killed.

It appears that the Golden Rule first exploded one of her flues, after which she collided with a ferry boat, carrying away her paddle wheels, and detaining her from going to sea till the 22d. At 3:30 A. M. on the 20th, in a heavy rain, she struck a ledge called Sunken Francisco, besides a full crew, all of whom were saved and landed on the island with sufficient provisions to support them until taken off.

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Liverpool, June 14.

The cotton market has recovered from the slight depression caused by the Scotia news, and is firmer. The sales of the week are 70,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. This morning the market is firm, and the sales and probable business of 2,000 bales for Manchester. There was a steady demand yesterday, at full rates of last week, but the actual business was not large.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson & Co. report wheat very quiet and easier. Flour very dull. Indian corn steady at yesterday's rates. England, A. & Co., and Gordon, B. & Co. report beef very dull and most nominal. Pork dull. Bacon declining in demand, and 2s per cwt lower. Sugar quiet. Coffee and rice inactive. Petroleum firm at 30@32s for refined.

London—Evening.—Consols firm; prices are firm. American four laid for higher rates. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee unchanged. Tea very steady at the last rates. Rice dull. Tallow in moderate request.

Highly Interesting.

Frands on the Government by Obliterating Marks on Cancelled Stamps

Highly Important to Volunteer Soldiers

General Dix's Visit to Canada.

Dismantling Field Works near Washington.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is reported that frauds to a large amount have been being practiced upon the Government by an ingenious method of obliterating cancelled stamps and which can be used completely that the stamp may be used any number of times. The plan has been submitted to the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury by which the marks of cancellation cannot be removed without destroying the face of the stamp, thus affording perfect security against further frauds.

The *Tribune's* Montreal correspondent, speaking of the visit of Major General Dix, says General Dix goes to Quebec on a visit to the Governor General of Canada, to inform him that this will be the last visit he will make, a policy practiced by the Canadian government in behalf of the rebel agents, must be terminated.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, will conclude his labors in that office in one week from to-day, and his resignation will then take effect.

A new military commission or court martial with Brigadier General Prince at its head, is ordered to meet at Cincinnati on the 1st of July.

A military order was promulgated to-day, announcing the dismounting of the field works, which compose the defences of Washington, North and South of the Potomac. Division Commanders are requested to dispose of all ordnance and ordnance stores, belonging to forts to be dismantled.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Wreck of the Steamer Golden Rule.

All the Passengers and Crew Saved.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamer Ocean Queen brings Panama dates to the 16th. The *Star and Herald* announces the wreck of the steamer Golden Rule, of the line from New York to Nicaragua, on the 20th of May, on Rosecoiler Reef, thirty-five miles from the island of Old Providence; she was bound from New York to Greytown, and had 620 passengers for San Francisco, besides a full crew, all of whom were saved and landed on the island with sufficient provisions to support them until taken off.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

His Reply to their Overtures.

His View on Slavery and Reconstruction

Special to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following named persons, had, late this afternoon, an interview by appointment with the President: Judge Wm. Aug. E. Holmes, Geo. W. Williams, W. H. Gillet, J. A. Steinmyer, Frederick Richards, Wm. Whitley, Jas. R. Taylor, R. N. Gill, and Jos. A. Yates.

The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it was better they should look each other full in the face, and not imitate ancient augurers who when they met one another could smile at their success in deceiving people.

He said it this Union was to be preserved, it must be on the principle of fraternity, both Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A state cannot go out of the Union, and, therefore, none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration and reconstruction.

He suspected he was a better States Rights man than some of those now here. He always thought slavery could not be sustained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that whenever the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the Government, the Government must triumph and slavery perish. The institution of slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it like wise and patriotic men. All institutions must be subordinate to the Government, and slavery has given way to it.

He could not if he would, remand it to its former status. He knew that some whom he now addressed, looked to him as a good people's man and a radical, but however unpleasant it might be to them, he had no hesitation in saying that he considered the action this subject, he was opposed to monopolies and perpetual entails. For this he used to be denounced as a demagogue.

We had a monopoly South in slaves. Though he had bought and held slaves he had never sold one. From the *Magna Charta* we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech, of the press, and that private property should not be taken for public uses without just compensation.

He had these notions fixed in his mind, and was therefore opposed to class legislation. Being providentially honored with the position of nation, he intended to exert the power and influence of the Government so as to place in power the popular part of the nation. He proceeded on the principle that the great masses are not the mushrooms about a stump which the wet weather supplies.

He believed that this nation was sent on a great mission to afford an example of freedom and substantial happiness to the people of the earth. The constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as representatives in Congress, says that each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Here was a resting place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced. All the States were in the Union, moving in harmony; but a portion of them refused and because certain persons conspired against the operations of their government. There is a constitutional obligation resting upon the United States to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, to protect it against invasion, to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

The slaves went into the war as slaves and came out as freemen of color. They have rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. The loyal people of the South have been and will submit to the rebellion, should, now that the rebellion is ended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere. In less than a single week's session of Congress, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee will be back in the Union, and South Carolina erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, viz.: that cotton is king has likewise vanished.

With these notions dispelled, and with a new system of labor, the people of South Carolina will cordially co-operate with the government in making that State prosperous and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more a work of time than the labor of emancipation. The people now in the rebellion of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish it for no higher motive, and hope, with wisdom and encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the government will be made satisfactory to the South.

I repeat, that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound, and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant, their minds are much inflamed with liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with license. Their great idea is a fear that freedom consists of exemption from work.

We will take in good faith and carry out your intentions for the best; and now will rejoice more than any part of the South, if emancipation proves successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, provided you supply a motive for exertion. The people of South Carolina, from their fidelity to honor, have submitted to great sacrifices. They endured all. We are defeated and conquered by the North, who are to look for the fruits of victory. This is the animated them in their contest will not be found wanting in their pledge of loyal support to the Government. There may grow out of this blessings which you have not foreseen, and some pleasing rays now illumine the horizon.

I suppose allegiance will be taken with as much equanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and will submit to the condition of things which Providence has assigned, and which cannot be altered. It is hoped it is understood, and partial evil, universal good. We cheerfully accept the measures recently indicated, and thank you for the interview, your convenience, a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

Provisional Governor Perpont will have to give a pardon to the delegates to submit whom they would prefer as Provisional Governor.

As to this they replied that they had a list of five men, viz.: A. M. McClhanny, Boyce, Col. Manning, late Governor, and R. H. Perry. All of them are known as Union men, but who had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a District Judge in the Confederacy until a few weeks before its collapse, and all of them have always been Union men and a gentleman of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not fail to be acceptable.

The President said he knew Benj. Perry well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the President, but rather a desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give his views in regard to Provisional Governors, but at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday he would report the substance of the interview, with a hope to the reception which the gentlemen present earnestly desired.

The delegation appeared to be much pleased with the interview, and lingered some time to individually converse with the President.

PARDONS ASKED AND GRANTED.

The Clemency of President Johnson.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The following named persons have applied for and received the President's pardon under his proclamation of the 29th of May: G. M. Bruce and H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky; J. J. English, Arthur N. Marr, and Asa Snyder, of Richmond; J. D. Deane, Jr., of Lynchburg; J. R. Edmunds and Thomas Edmunds, of Halifax county, Virginia; B. Thomson, of Williamsburg; Francis L. Smith, of Alexandria; John W. Masterson and S. B. Weakley, of Alabama; J. Healy and Levi S. White, of Missouri; D. M. Key, of Maryland; Joshua Hill, of Morgan county, Georgia; John B. Lace, Sebastian county, Arkansas; Caleb S. Snow, of Saint Louis; George Crandall, of Louisiana.

Attorney General Speed having examined the cases of the following persons presented through their representative, Hon. M. F. Conway, has recommended to the President that they be pardoned. They are merchants of Richmond, each worth over twenty thousand dollars, and are members of the rebel ambulance Committee: John Enders, John Purcell, John Bawley, Chas. J. White, W. Glozebrook, R. H. Maury, J. L. Appersons, S. H. Montague, R. H. Dehill, J. W. M'Cune, R. A. Payne, J. Payne, Chas. H. Winne, Thos. W. Boswell, G. S. Palmer, Chas T. Worsham.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS.

Appointments by Postmaster General

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The following naval orders have just been issued:—Commander J. C. Cooper to command the Winooski; Commander Flavius Stanley to command the Tuscarora; Commander R. W. Sherlett, the Hartford; Lieutenant-Commander W. B. Cushing, relieved from Navy-Yard, and assigned to the Hartford.

The Postmaster General has made the following appointments of Postmasters:

For Texas—San Antonio, Sidney P. Ambis; Houston, Jas. Bell; Austin, Wm. P. Hunsmayle; Brownsville, Franklin Cummings.

For Louisiana—Baton Rouge, C. G. Breckinridge.

For North Carolina—Wilmington, Wm. A. Person; Greensborough, Jonathan D. White; Goldsborough, Jno. Robinson; Elizabeth City, Mrs. Martha Jane Minor; Hillsboro, James Frazer; Newbern, G. W. Mason.

JEFF DAVIS' HEALTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 25.

Incorrect statements, not emanating from here, have appeared in several journals regarding the health and condition of Jeff Davis. We would inform the public that his health at the present time is much better than when he landed. This morning he was seen by our informant smoking, and apparently in a calm state of mind. He is not in irons, and his quarters are very comfortable. General Nelson, military commandant at this post, has established a quarantine regulation at the entrance of Hampton Roads.

Ben. Wood Desires an Investigation.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Benj. Wood has requested the Military Commission, trying the conspiracy case, to thoroughly investigate the matter of Lee's reserving 25,000 men from Jacob Thompson, as testified to before the commission.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

South Carolinians and the President

HIGHLY INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

What the Delegation Desire.

Conclusion of President's Remarks.

[Following is the conclusion of the interview between the President and the South Carolina Delegation, a portion of which appears in our first edition.—COM.]

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Now he did want the late slaveholders to control the negro vote against the white men. Let each State judge of the depository of its own political power. He was for emancipation; he was for emancipating the white masses as well as the black.

Mr. Holmes asked, is not that altogether accomplished.

The President replied that he did not think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be engrafted in the Constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the south as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out, and fought it everywhere, and now wanted the principles of the government carried out, and maintained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying we want to get back to the same position as you describe, we were about to enter the courts are open, and you have the power to assist us.

The President replied that the Government cannot do unless it is bound on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the Convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said—"We are most anxious for civil rule; for we have had enough of military despotism.

The President, resuming, said that, as the Executive, he could only take the initiatory steps to enable them to do the thing which it was incumbent upon them to do.

Another of the delegates remar

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865.

General Butler on Army Chaplains.

The following is said to be part of Gen. BUTLER's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

"What has been your experience in regard to Chaplains?"

Answer by General BUTLER—"Well, sir, a good Chaplain is a very good thing; but a poor chaplain is as much worse than none at all as you can well conceive. The chaplains, as a rule, in the forces I commanded, were not worth their pay, by any manner of means. I think there should not be more than one chaplain to a brigade, except in one particular case. I am bound to say that I have never seen a Roman Catholic chaplain that did not do his duty, because he was responsible to another power than that of the military. I would not ask for more than one chaplain to a brigade, except in the case of Roman Catholic regiments. In that case there should be a chaplain to a regiment, for they have a great many duties to perform. They have always been faithful, as far as my experience goes.——— That is not always the case with other chaplains. I remember running against one young man in one of my regiments, who, from his dress and uniform, I saw must be a chaplain. I said to him, 'You are the chaplain—are you?' 'Yes, sir,' he replied. Yet the last time I had seen him before that he was a journeyman printer."

This is so manifestly libelous on the whole class and nearly the whole number of Protestant chaplains, that, as a faithful public journalist, we cannot pass it by in silence. Not only is it a palpable reflection on the chaplains, but upon the clergy of every Protestant Church; for, except in the earlier months of the war, no person could be appointed chaplain without good testimonials from the church to which he belonged. And, claiming for ourselves ample opportunities of observation in the army, and an acquaintance with chaplains probably much more extensive and intimate than that of General BUTLER, we unhesitatingly deny the correctness of his sweeping statements against Protestant chaplains. General BUTLER, in the course of his military life, had some collisions with people who were near him, both in and out of the army. He had at least one with a clergyman. Whether this insensibly effected his temper, his opinion, or his speech, we know not. But there is internal evidence, in his statement, of the presence of a strong prejudice, from some cause.

Mr. BUTLER is a lawyer as well as a General. We should like to hear him handling such a piece of evidence before a jury. With what emphasis he would ask why the witnesses did not tell us how many of each kind, which he is so careful to contrast, had been personally known to him? How he would dilate upon the ill concealed bias and partiality of the witness. What a strong point he would make of the illustration the witness gives of the unfaithfulness of Protestant chaplains! "Gentlemen of the jury," he would say, "the witness is horrified by 'running against' a chaplain who had once been a journeyman printer,. Gentlemen, FRANKLIN, —B. FRANKLIN, by respected namesake, was a journeyman printer before he was a philosopher. If the witness had met a *tanner* turned chaplain, or a *tailor* turned chaplain, honorable parallels might be mentioned, gentlemen, in the army and the State."

General BUTLER's "experience" with chaplains, unless he differs from most other generals, was extremely limited. The Fathers who attend on their ministry, and who, when wounded and sick, partake of their kind offices, are the men to enquire of, if you wish for a correct knowledge of their character and faithfulness. We believe, that for attention to their duties, for intelligence, for gentlemanly demeanor, for sympathy and kindness towards the men of their charge, the chaplains of the army will compare favorably with the military officers, in any department, from the Major General down to the Second Lieutenant. And this is, probably, as true of Major General BUTLER's department as of any other. What he means by Roman Catholic chaplains being responsible to other than military power; by one Protestant chaplain being sufficient for a brigade, while Roman Chatholic regiments require each a chaplain, and by the latter having more duties to perform, we confess ourselves unable to understand. As chaplains, all alike are responsible to the military authority over them, and to no other; as ministers, all are alike responsible to the ecclesiastical bodies with which they are connected; and all are presumed to be conscious of accountability to God. As chaplains, too, their duties are alike—preaching, counseling in spiritual matters, attending on the sick and helping the wounded in the field hospital. We have seen Protestant chaplains assiduously engaged in these duties, year in and year out, if Gen. BUTLER never did. And we could name the testimony of scores of officers and thousands of men who would give their "experience" in accordance with ours. Generals have little opportunity of knowing what is going on in regiments and field hospitals. Colonels, surgeons and the soldiers are constantly in the same scenes with the chaplains.

We are sorry that Gen. BUTLER, for whatever cause, should do chaplains and himself so great a wrong as he does in this item of his testimony, so evidently biased, prejudiced and unfair.

Missouri and her Prospects.

This State, of genial climate, of fertile soil and grand dimensions, has been a most unfortunate one, as a commonwealth. Its nativity as a State was clouded with evil auguries—manipulated into the Union by the strategy of the slave-power. Its earlier population was chiefly the overflow of wild frontier people from the old slave States, carrying with them the cherished institutions. There was not enough of force and enterprise to improve the State rapidly. But there was enough of the inherent spirit of slavery to disturb society and to hinder the wholesome immigration which the natural resources of the land invited. Missouri lost character and made enemies by its turbulent and intrusive action toward Kansas, when that state was struggling into free life. When the secession movement was underfoot in 1860-61, office-holders and demagogues, wool-dyed in the slavery system, tried hard to carry the State into the rebellion; and would have succeeded, but for the prompt and vigorous services of the lamented LYON and those brave, loyal men who were associated with him. Although not in the secession, it has abounded with secessionists, and consequently, has been the scene of many conflicts, both in regular and guerrilla warfare, ever since the war began. Violence, robbery and murder have filled the State with desolation and desolations. Over a large portion of it the spirit of slavery and treason has spread with destructive energy, carrying blight and ruin to society.

But the loyal and liberty-loving people of the State have stood firm amid all their terrible trials, and have acted with resolution and courage. They have, by arms and laws, and now by a new constitution, secured liberty to themselves. Under a new regime, the State will have a large and rapid advancement. Her fine soil will be cultivated; her material resources will be developed; her population will be improved and multiplied. The Constitution is replete with wise and beneficent provisions. It takes a long step of advancement, in several respects. Among them we notice the following: It abolishes slavery forever, and establishes the equality of all men, before the law. It declares that the State shall forever remain a member of the American Union. It distranchises guerrillas, bushwhackers, the members of treasonable secret orders. It provides for a registration of voters. It forbids legislatures making compensation for emancipated slaves. It secures a system of common school education for the people of the State. It prohibits lotteries. It gives the people a direct vote on all constitutional amendments that may be proposed.

This Constitution has, beyond reasonable doubt, been adopted. That shows both the loyalty and the energy of the majority of the people. May they prosper in their new and free condition, under the influence of intelligence and virtue.

The State Prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

JOHN MITCHELL is becoming taciturn. He subsists on army rations. The only reading matter he is furnished with is the Bible and prayer book. He is not allowed to fulminate articles for newspapers. Most of his time is passed in smoking. CLEMENT C. CLAY displays the most philosophic indifference to everything about him. He is pleasant and has given very little trouble. He eats very little and smokes a great deal. JEFF. DAVIS has recovered his health, though he has not yet been put on army rations. Dr. CRAVEN is allowed to prescribe his food. Since his health has recovered he has taken to smoking. He uses an elegant meerschaum pipe. No one is allowed to see him. Not even Cabinet officers who have been at the Fortress since his incarceration were permitted to speak with him.

EXPENSIVE SYMPATHY.—The Cologne *Gazette* remarks that the Parisian bankers who sided with the South, are likely to pay dear for their sympathies. Thus MM. Marouart et Cie, who advanced a considerable sum to Mr. Slidell upon an estate which he possessed in the South, will probably lose it all, as the estate has been confiscated. The amount of sympathy the Parisian bankers will receive in the United States will be about the measure of the profit they will get from the United States through the confiscated property.

PRICE OF MEATS.—In New York the opposition to high prices of meat is taking organized shape by the formation of anti-meat societies. It is believed they will bring the prices down, and a similar movement in regard to other articles of food will follow.

Admiral Dupont.

The death of this distinguished officer, in Philadelphia on Friday last, was announced on Saturday morning. He was of French parentage; his father immigrated to this country about the close of the last century, and settled in Bergen, New Jersey, where in 1803 the Admiral was born. He does not appear to have enjoyed very good advantages for receiving an education in his boyhood. He entered the navy as midshipman at the age of twelve years. There was no field for the exhibition of his talents as a belligerent officer until the Mexican war. When that war commenced he held the rank of Commander, and was placed in active service on the Pacific coast under Commodore STOCKTON. When the rebellion broke out, he held the position of Captain in the navy. He was placed in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and after having captured Port Royal, he did good service at other points further South, giving efficiency to the blockade, and doing much damage to the interests of the Rebels. In 1862 he was nominated by the President, and subsequently confirmed, as Acting Rear Admiral, which position he held until the time of his death. Admiral DUPONT has, in addition to his active naval services, been frequently selected by the Government for important temporary positions, connected with the advancement of naval interests. He has always been a faithful and trustworthy officer, and his loss will be deeply deplored by the Government and the public generally.

Pittsburgh and the South.

We understand that the old customers of Pittsburgh in the South are beginning to revisit our city, to "talk trade," and that there is some prospect of a gradual resumption of former business relations. Before the war, our trade with the Southwest, and the entire Mississippi country, was large. According to the ability of that extensive region to pay, the intercourse will be resumed. No part of the South is more barren of nearly everything than the extensive region named. Our manufacturers and dealers are ready as ever to do business on a liberal and sound basis, and in this way do their share at "pacification" and "reconstruction."

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.—Judging from the tone of the circulars sent out by foreign manufacturers and dealers, we infer that, in connection with the loss of the blockade running business, no little disappointment is felt on account of the backwardness of this country to send forward orders for British goods and wares. The French, also, have extensive stocks of silks and fineries, which, however, sell better, but not so rapidly as was expected. This state of things is attributable mainly to the unsettled price of gold here, which renders extensive transactions unsafe.

TWO MEN BURNT TO DEATH IN CLEVELAND.—Two young men were burned to death Saturday morning in Cleveland, in a building on University heights. Their names were JACOB MUELCK and HARMON BEATTY. They were tailors, and occupied the front part of the building as a shop. Every effort was made to rescue them, but it is thought that the men were early stifled with smoke, which prevented them from either making an outcry, or from attempting to escape.

SANTA ANNA.—This veteran Mexican chief, when banished from Mexico by MAXIMILIAN took up his residence at St. Thomas, for the purpose, it is believed, of being near at hand when another revolution takes place in that country. He is warmly in favor of the cause of the North, and thinks we ought to unite to drive the French out of Mexico. He believes the Austrian-French empire is temporary affair, and evidently intends to turn up again, and be fore long, in the Halls of the MONTEZUMAS.

PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA.—The Registrar of the Humboldt district in California writes to the officials in Washington that extensive discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Cape Mendelenia, California. He withholds such lands from the market, unless otherwise directed by the General Land Office.

CARRIED.—The opponents of the Constitution in St. Louis now generally concede that it is carried; but they declare its provisions in regard to teachers and clergymen cannot be enforced. The Roman Catholics will resist this to the last, the clergymen having south-side sympathies.

FAILURE.—In Washington it is understood the recent attempt of Governor PIERPONT to get the Virginia Legislature together is a failure, in consequence of the want of fixing upon some definite plan of action to be pursued.

BY a private note from Washington, the writer of which has the very best sources of information, we learn that Mr. F. W. SEWARD has so far recovered that he is considered out of danger.

Mr. Lincoln on Negro Suffrage.

Chief Justice CHASE has caused two letters to be published, written by himself from Baltimore to President LINCOLN, on the subject of negro suffrage, a few days before his death. In the first, dated April 11th, 1865, he says, speaking of reconstruction:

"The easiest and safest way seems to me to be the enrollment of the loyal citizens without regard to complexion, and encouragement and support of them in the reorganization of State Governments under constitutions securing suffrage to all citizens of proper age and unconvicted of crime. This, you know, has long been my opinion. It is confirmed by observation more and more."

The policy is recommended by its simplicity, facility, and, above all, justice. It will be hereafter counted chiefly a crime and a folly if the colored people of the rebel States are left to the control of restored rebels, not likely in that case, to be either wise or justand taught both wisdom and justice by new calamities.

He thinks that where Convention; are called for the formation of new Constitutions, the members should be elected by the loyal citizens without regard to color. The second letter is dated April 12th, and appears to have been suggested by a speech made by the President, the day before, in which the subject of reconstruction was indirectly entered upon. He objects to the restriction of participation in reorganization to persons having the qualifications of voters, under the laws in force just before the rebellion.

"The third order" he writes, "ever issued for enrollment, with a view to reorganization, went to one, Shipley, and directed the enrollment of all loyal citizens. And I suppose the opinion of Attorney General Bates, no one connected with your Administration has questioned, that the grant of free colored men, more than that of free white men."

Mr. CHASE enteres fully into the question, concerning his often expressed views, and concludes thus:

"Once I should have been, if not satisfied, partially at least, contented with suffrage for the intelligent and those who have been soldiers; now I am convinced that universal suffrage is demanded by sound policy and impartial justice. I shall return to Washington in a day or two, and perhaps it will not be disagreeable to you to have the whole subject talked over."

The conversation proposed never took place; the last letter was received by Mr. LINCOLN the day before his assassination, and at a cabinet meeting on that day, the views expressed in it were favorably brought forward, it is said, by the President.

TENNESSEE.—The election for members of Congress takes place in this State in August. It is apparent that the line between out-and-out Union men and Copperheads will be closely drawn in some districts. So far as ascertained, the following are the candidates:

First (Greenville) District—Col. N. G. Taylor, Col. J. K. Miller, both of Carter township.

Second (Knoxville) District—Col. L. C. Houck, of Anderson; Col. R. K. Bird, of Rogate.

Third (Chattanooga) District—L. P. Hood, of Hamilton; Col. W. H. Stokes, of De Kalb.

Fourth (Shelbyville and Murfreesboro) District—Edmund Cooper.

Fifth (Nashville) District—Judge M. M. Brien, W. R. McDougal, S. J. Carter, all of Davidson.

Sixth (Columbia) District—No announcements.

Seventh (Etheridge's old) District—D. R. Phelps, of Benton.

Eighth (Memphis) District—John Bullock.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Robert Dale Owen has addressed to the President a long letter, reminding Mr. Johnson—

1—Of the days in which they were Congressmen together.

2—That there is an aspect of the negro suffrage question that has attracted less attention than it merits.

3—Goes into an elaborate statistical statement of the proportions of white and colored representations.

4—Controverts the ideas of different political status for different colors, and enunciates the axiom that all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the Southern white.

5—Thence forward plead with great force for the enfranchisement of the freedmen.

Mr. Owen in this lecture is, even for him, unusually clear and vigorous in his argument.

THE destitution of some of the Southern planters, formerly very wealthy, is illustrated by this fact: A certain Baker Wynne lately sent word to his former slaves, who are working his plantation for their own benefit, that he would feel obliged "if some of them would save a barrel of flour for him, when he should come home, which will be next autumn, if he can raise money enough for the journey." Another case more pitiable than the above is given: A freedman, who had lately seen his mistress, made the following report of her condition: "The last time I saw my dear mistress, she was picking up chips and cryin'. She said her niggers had all gone off, and she would have to cook for herself, and she did not know how."

WANT TO BE HELD.—Prentice says that the anti-amendment people seem terribly apprehensive, that, unless restrained by the Constitution, they will inevitably marry niggers. We have all heard of the noisy fellow, who, getting in a quarrel, cried out to those around him, "Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, "Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born." But we propose that the Constitution shall stand off and see fair play.

General Intelligence.

Communication between Richmond and Washington, by way of the Fredericksburg railroad, is about to be resumed.

A lion-tamer, while whipping a refractory lioness, in Terre Haute, last week, had several fingers bitten off.

Two small boys in Chicago were garroted and robbed last Friday of their pocket money, by five juvenile ruffians, fifteen years old.

Salmon, usually considered an expensive luxury, is now cheaper in Boston than first-class beef.

The New Orleans *Times* learns that Joe Shelby, with 300 of his guerrillas, has gone to Mexico to join MAXIMILIAN.

The Government intends to retain most of the army wagons for future use, storing them in immense fire-proof buildings, to be especially erected at various points.

There have been large floods in Western Missouri, washing away the Grand River bridge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at Utica, Missouri.

A bible was stolen from the pulpit of the Universalist church in Titusville last week. It had been used by the society a long time, and its loss is much deplored.

There has been a great flood in the Lower Des Moines river, Iowa. The town of Eddyville was inundated, and a hundred families were compelled to move from their homes. Crops to considerable value were destroyed.

A fresh impetus has recently been given to the gold mining excitement in Australia by reported extraordinary successes. One company recently struck a lead which yields at the rate of a million and a quarter dollars per year.

A young woman in Henry county, Missouri, not yet sixteen, is cultivating sixteen acres of corn this season. She does all the work herself, including plowing and hoeing. She has undertaken this masculine job to obtain money to educate herself.

A lager beer brewery at Ottawa, Illinois, belonging to Bicksenstein & Hollstein, together with three hundred barrels of beer, a large quantity of grain and malt, and the fixtures of the establishment, were seized last week by the Revenue officers.

About seven hundred soldiers' orphans have been admitted into the various schools of the State, in accordance with the law providing for their education. So far, fourteen academies and high schools, in different parts of the State, have been selected by the State Superintendent for their reception.

A restaurant keeper in Lancaster, was surprised one morning lately at finding a rat plopping about in a lively style, among a lot of clams he had on hand. The rat had a mind to make its breakfast upon clam's meat, when the clam shut up, catching the rat by the foot and holding it fast.

A young man living in St. Clair street, Cleveland, shot his mother Friday afternoon, causing her instant death. She was upbraiding her son because he had lately married against her wishes, when in a fit of rage he drew a revolver and killed her on the spot. The young man had recently returned from the army.

At a wedding in Portland, Maine, the other day, the overjoyed bridegroom partook so freely of whisky that on his way home he became sleepy and took lodgings under a wagon, where the police at midnight found the bride sitting on the ground with her husband's head in her lap, looking thoughtful but pleased with the turn affairs had taken.

A young man was married at the Laidlow jail New York, on Tuesday, who was recently sentenced by the United States Courts to a term of five years at Sing Sing, to a young woman who had just been released from the penitentiary on the same day. The groom left the next morning for Sing Sing without the bride, so the honeymoon lasted only a brief period.

Late advices from Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie represent everything quiet on the frontier, and the Austro-French empire a temporary affair. Indian raids this season, and if the plans laid out by the military authorities are well executed, there will soon be an end to the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

As a proof of the commercial value and importance of the new aniline colors, the product of coal oil, it is stated that a single French company has manufactured $1,200,000 worth of them in the past two years. They have supplanted quite a number of substances employed as dyes from time immemorial. Some of the anilines are splendid, anilene blue, are sold for their weight in silver, even as in old times the Tyrian purple was sold for its weight in gold.

It is stated that a Canadian farmer named Crowley, near Peterboro, lately opened an old well and sent one of his sons down to deepen the cistern, but not returning in a long time, another son was dispatched to see what was the matter. He, too, not returning as speedily as was considered proper, was followed by a third and then a fourth, until all four were in the well; when to the infinite anguish and disma of the gentle father, it was discovered that they had each fallen a victim to foul air. The four were taken out dead, every effort to restore life being fruitless.

Personal.

Senator Sherman is to be orator at Warren, Trumbull county, on the 4th if July.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, stands by the policy of the president in regard to the suffrage issue.

George W. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, and other rebels in Canada, are said to have been in Windsor, opposite Detroit, last week.

Mr. Henry Heyman, of Lynne Township, Ohio, sheared this season, from a two year old ram, a fleece of wool that weighed nineteen pounds after it was washed.

It is now stated that Mrs. Lincoln has accepted, by letter, the proposition of the association for building the monument at Oak Ridge and giving her and her family the use of the lot as a burial place.

The recent appointment of a near relative of General Sherman to a lucrative position by Secretary Stanton, is said to have been aimed as a conciliatory shot at the General, though it may fall of its effect.

A rebel officer states, that Trusten Polk has gone to Cuba, that Waldo P. Johnson and Thos. C. Johnson were in Virginia a short time ago, and that Monroe M. Parsons has gone to Brazil. These and a few other prominent Missourians did not think it safe to return home, as they anticipated sharing the fate of Jeff. Davis.

Thursday evening last, an ovation was given to Gen. Frank P. Blair, at the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. Some three hundred guests, without regard to party, were present. The General made an eloquent speech, full of interesting reminiscence, and sustaining strongly the President's policy of reconstruction.

Brigham Young has "counselled" all the faithful of Mormon City to shoot down any "Gentile" seen walking with a Mormon female. Brigham's peculiar institution, which gives him more wives than the interests and customs of society could find husbands for, will allow, will one day be as much trouble to him and the Government as slavery has been.

Edwin Booth is said to be about to marry a young lady of Philadelphia, the daughter of a well known performer of that city. His re-appearance on the stage in the futures is uncertain. He has a little daughter, a beautiful child of five years, bright and full of fire, who already promises a pre-disposition for the stage. This fourth decade and may entirely withdraw from the stage in consequence

Captain Overton Carr, of Pennsylvania, who has been under arrest at the Washington Navy Yard for the past four months, has been released. The cause of his arrest has never transpired, nor is it known whether there will be any court martial in his case. Captain Carr is the son-in-law of the late Judge Wilkins, of Pittsburgh. He succeeded Captain Lee—brother of the rebel General Robert E. Lee—as commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Captain Lee was afterwards assigned to the command of the rebel squadron in the James river.

Our readers will remember that a $1,000 dressing case was presented to the Sanitary Fair at Chicago, to be given to the prettiest girl in the city, the fact to be determined by votes at one dollar. The result was announced last Thursday by the committee. The whole number of votes was 3,471; of which Miss Anna S. Wilson received 1,075; Miss Mattie Hill, 1,067; Miss Amelia Carley, 427; blanks, 901; scattering, 601. It was agreed by the committee, before counting the votes, "that no report should be made of the votes cast for any lady where the number cast was less than one hundred."

At the recent commencement of Shurtleff College, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Oliver G. Howard. Major General, U. S. A. General Howard was graduated first from Bowdoin College, and afterward from the military Academy at West Point. He was for some time instructor in mathematics at West Point, at which time he also prosecuted a liberal course of study in sacred theology. In literature, science, Christian theology, and the art of war, General Howard, though yet young, stands among the first of our nation.

There is now but little doubt that Smith J. Eastman left for Europe on Saturday last. He engaged passage in the name of H. S. Roberts on the Bremen steamer New York, and paid one hundred dollars extra in gold for the First Engineer's room, all the regular berths in the steamer being taken. His baggage was sent on board, but he was not seen about the steamer, and he might easily have kept close and out of the way. It is stated that he had also engaged passage on the City of Washington. It is probable that he left in one steamer and his storage man in the other.

THE DESTRUCTION OF IDAHO CITY BY FIRE.—Idaho City, Idaho Territory, as before announced, was completely destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries, on the night of the 18th ultimo. As the town was composed almost entirely of buildings made of pine boards, when the flames got fairly started they spread with great rapidity. During the continuance of the conflagration bands of thieves carried on a wholesale robbery. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

VIRGINIA OPINION OF BUCHANAN.—The Petersburg *News*, of Monday, says that "James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is in a greater degree responsible for the late rebellion than any man that lives."

All the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, at Chicago, have been sent South, except a few in the hospitals who are in too feeble a condition to be able to make the journey.

The Late Ohio State Convention.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts that "the actual question before the convention was whether an expression should be given in favor of or against negro suffrage. It presented itself distinctly, included in the inevitable proposition to indorse the Administration. The Administration of President JOHNSON could not be unequivocally approved without disapproving of the radical programme of insisting upon negro suffrage at once and at all hazards. Everybody understood this before the convention assembled. There was not a primary meeting in the State where the matter was not considered."

The *Commercial* asserts, also, that "out of four hundred delegates there were twenty-three who might fairly be classed as radicals, and several of those could hardly be named "earnest men."

The following "inside view" of the convention is given by the *Commercial*:

"Another set of radical tendencies, with a propensity to enlist under the banner of Mr. Ashley and pretend, ostensibly to break down the President, were rather discouraged. Even those who had been in favor of the action of the army delegates, who unanimously adopted a resolution instructing their representatives in the House to impeach Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors, were not indifferent of the Administration. There were no words wasted in this resolution of the soldiers. *To instruct to insist* upon that which was *unequivocal*, meant business. It meant, too, that which we have been hearing the people for some time, that the fighting men who had conquered the South, were not in favor of reconstructing the Southern states upon the basis of negro suffrage. The soldiers may be educated up at the front, may not be educated up as fast as some of those who have not kept their company may desire, but there they are, and they have spoken for themselves.

"The sessions of the Committee on Resolutions were not especially harmonious. The debate that was restrained in the Convention broke out in the committee-room, and there was a free and emphatic exchange of views. The army delegates were quite peremptory, and in fact overpowering. They were a little rough in objecting the instructions to insist upon unequivocally backing up Andrew Johnson. The representatives of the Western Reserve had a resolution which they were prepared to stand and die for, pronouncing the times exigent and prophetic, for the taking up of an "advanced step"—and the advanced step meant negro suffrage suffrage North and South, and especially the latter, and that right away. For a time, it seemed as if the advanced step could not be got into the platform, the committee would disagree, and two reports would be presented to the Convention, and the party would be lame, and the dogs of war would slip. Fortunately, every body was prepared to indorse the Declaration of Independence, and the unity of the party was maintained.

"We must remark, however, that, though the radicals made but a slender showing in the Convention, there was no lack of the deepest and most earnest feeling in it, and that few were found who did not freely admit the unreasonableness of the prejudice against the negro, and the justness a strong desire that it should be eradicated. It does not follow—though some of our correspondents and themselves may be disposed to think so—that leaders in trying to make it appear that it does—that a sincere anti-slavery man must jump whenever an advanced step is suggested, by any means, mistakes the gnawings of the maggot of vanity for the pangs of conviction, and is persuaded, whenever he has a notion, that he has a mission also. One may be an Abolitionist now without becoming an impracticable. There is not only room, but necessity, for more than one kind of radical.

"The sober masses of the people may move slowly. It is not unknown that great bodies generally do so. But they will move surely, and thereby make haste. The business now of the organized radicals, and of theories; not in climbing the centuries, and becoming distracted about the issues of the future, but in accomplishing the greatest attainable good. That is the common sense of it, and the application of common sense to public affairs is statesmanship.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR. BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London NO DYE. Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect state of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and gives to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and restores it to its original color, with all its former beauty and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORATIVE OF GRAY HAIR THAT CAN BE RELIED ON. Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $1.00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 336 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and N. SOLARRAN & CO., Druggists, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jun20

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.
SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH.
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH.
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH.
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH.

I am just in receipt of another lot of the Salad Oil, equal, if not superior, to any ever brought to this city. Will be sold at low rates, and in lots to suit purchasers, small or small, to suit purchasers. Call, try it, and be convinced that it is equalled by none.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
☞ Prime Indigo on hand at low rates. jun26

SOMETHING NEW TO PLEASE THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Little Folks Progressive Slate,

A superior Stone Slate covered, varnished and printed with familiar objects for the Little Folks to copy. PRICE 75 CENTS.

SLATE BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Familiar and simple objects to copy, and a superior Paste Board Slate, bound together in elegantly illuminated covers. Price 25 cents.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 Wood street.
jun23

NEW GOODS AT SOUTH & ROSS'

NO. 62 MARKET STREET, 3d door below Fourth. jun24

DOUBLE AND SINGLE WARRANTY DEEDS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE WARRANTY DEEDS, Printed on Parchment Paper

SUPERIOR PARCHMENT DEED PAPER.

EXECUTOR'S DEEDS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S DEEDS.

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

GROUND RENT DEEDS. For sale by
KAY & COMPANY.
55 Wood street.
jun24

PROFESSOR MORRIS'

AZUMEA,

THE

PREMIUM YEAST

OR

BAKING POWDER.

On page 174 of Parrish's Pharmacy, it is said of the essential ingredients that enter into the composition of the AZUMEA: "That many dyspeptics who cannot tolerate fresh light cakes when raised with Yeast, can eat them with impunity when raised in this way: and in view of the carbonaceous of the ingredients, reasonably so."

This excellent article, which has been in general use for many years, has justly obtained two first class diplomas, as the

Purest and Best Baking Powder Known.

Sold by over 3,000 Grocers in Philadel'a.

RECIPES,

For making Bread, Biscuit, Rolls, Sweet Cakes, Dumplings, &c., &c., accompany each package.

Grocers supplied by

WM. A. M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh. jun24-1m

EINSTEIN,

ROSENFELD

& Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 8, Broad St.,

NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at SIXTY DAYS, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission. my29-3m&twp

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 46 pounds to the yard. jun5

OIL LEASES CAN BE OBTAINED in 4 or 5 acre lots each, on Whitely Creek, near the Boiling well of the Standard Company, on the most favorable terms, by applying to

STEEL & BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.
jun20

PINE TAR.

PURE PINE TAR,

In large and small barrels, for sale by

BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
my26-lm 297 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR MEETING of the members of the PITTSBURGH GAS ASSOCIATION will be held at the Rooms THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of President.

THOS. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
jun26-1t

COAL.

A daily supply of from 500 to 1,000 bushels of large nut or fine best YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL, can be furnished to parties at a low figure. Address

E. STEFFENS,
Pittsburgh, P.O.
jun26-2t

CHERRY RUN AND PIT HOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cherry Run and Pit Hole Petroleum Company, TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, Third National Bank Building. All persons interested are invited to attend, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

H. McKELVY, President.
jun26-2t

ELECTION.

BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.

The annual election for President and Directors of this Company will be held at the TOLL-HOUSE on MONDAY, JULY 3d, 1865, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

jun26-3w EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, AT THE

Franklin Cotton Works,

West Canal street, between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny City, one

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE,

Four feet stroke, 10½-inch bore, with Force Pump, Governor, Fly-wheel, and one large Fully 9 feet diameter, 12-inch face.

The Engine is in first-rate condition, and can be seen in operation at the Works. It will be sold subject to delivery on the 1st day of August. jun26-1m

PUMPS, HYDRANTS, HOSE,

Hose Pipes and Screws,
Sheet Lead,
Lead Pipe, Pig and Bar Lead,
Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Sinks, &c., on hand.
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting attended to promptly.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAREY IS COMING!

The Renowned Innovator and World Renowned Tamer of

WILD AND VICIOUS HORSES,

JOHN S. RAREY,

Will visit PITTSBURGH on JUNE 29TH and 29TH, where he will exhibit at LAFAYETTE HALL, and deliver a series of Celebrated Lectures, in which he will fully set forth his peculiar and human method of training all horses. He will be accompanied with practical illustrations of the method, when it will be made evident to the satisfaction of all present, the facility the most obstreperous animals can, by his kind yet determined system, be completely subdued and made entirely docile and fit for all of use to man. Mr. Rarey has appeared before many of the crowned heads of Europe, and received flattering encomiums from all. It must be seen to be appreciated. The exhibition will take place on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 28th and 29th. There will be a MATINEE on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Reserved seats will be accommodations for ladies. Tickets for sale at Reiser's Music Store, 69 Fifth street; Mellor & Wood, 57 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette $1; Gallery, 50 cents.

All persons having vicious and ungovernable Horses are invited to bring them at Jackson's Stables, 117 Fourth street, at any day, on or before the Monday preceding the exhibition. jun26-1t

GREAT SALE!

BY ORDER OF THE

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under direction of the Commandant, on

THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,

Commencing at twelve o'clock, noon, at the

U. S. NAVAL STATION,

MOUND CITY ILLINOIS,

The following

GUNBOATS AND OTHER VESSELS,

Lately composing a portion of the

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

COMMANDANT,

NAVAL STATION,
MOUND CITY, ILL.
jun26-7w

STATEMENT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, for six months ending May 31st, 1865.

LIABILITIES:

Amount due Depositors, December 1st, 1864		$1,624,304 61
Amount received from Depositors during last six months	$371,212 15	
Amount paid to Depositors during last six months	354,665 99	
		16,546 16
Contingent Fund, December 1st, 1864	$5,915 39	
Increase of Contingent Fund during last six months	15,555 15	
		101,470 84
Dividend due Depositors for last six months		13,038 65
		$1,755,360 29

ASSETS:

Loans, Bonds and Mortgages	$441,790 66	
Real Estate	12,853 11	
Stock in Pittsburgh R'ds	98,375 63	
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds	523,000 00	
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates	130,000 00	
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1881	50,043 75	
U. S. 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes	327,500 00	
Bills Receivable	$3,096 51	
Cash on hand	96,728 63	
		$1,785,360 29

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, free of government tax, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1st, 1865.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1865.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months ending May 31st, 1865, and that they have examined the Assets of the Bank—consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stocks, Bills of Exchange, U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Coupon Bonds, Treasury Notes, and Cash on hand, and find the same to be correct and to correspond with the said report.

ISAAC WHITTIER,
J. G. BACKOFEN,
CHR. YEAGER,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, June 8th, 1865. jun26-2d&1w

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD
jun

BANKS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

(Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley,)

Financial Agent of the United States,

AND

SPECIAL AGENT OF J

The Daily Commercial

A LIFE.

Like one who looks o'er troubled lakes,
When all the rippled water wakes again,
And writhes like shifting, shining snakes,
And, shivered even while begun,
Adds fellow on fellow, one on one,
Brief lines of wrinkled silver run;

So look I o'er the past to-night,
When many shining lines of light
In darkness break and reunite.
Below my life's descending sun,
The more the shadow where life began,
Near land where mortal life is done.

A child I sit at nature's feet,
And countless questionings repeat,
As o'er its brink when I retreat;
And solve no riddle as I muse,
How soon my face is in the dust!

I learn for every love we know,
Of love, the leading sky below,
A ghost will go wherever we go.
The shapeless shadow in our eye,
Their hollow tones in every sigh,
They haunt us—haunt us till we die.

Some flowers have blossomed by my way,
Some friends have met me day by day,
Yet when I need them, where are they?
For all the good those hands have sown,
For all the hope that hath known,
What have I now to call my own?

Some vain regrets for vanished days,
A crown of thorns instead of bays,
And little care for blame or praise;
And soon a chamber six feet long,
Above my breast a sparrow's song,
And round my head a careless throng.

But ah, when pain shall be no more,
When wrong and hate at last are o'er,
Thy weary heart, if not before,
Shall ever haunting hope unfold,
Like German Schlemihl's when he sold,
His shadow for a flood of gold.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PURE WATER—HEALTH OF STOCK, &C.

Foul water is the fruitful source of unthrift and disease in animals, besides, it is almost constantly operating, and in time will produce effects not perceptible at first.

"That farmer who has provided for his barnyard a never failing supply of good water, and an arrangement by which it is brought into the troughs or tubs without pumping or drawing, has a convenience, the value of which is not likely to be over-estimated; but it is a matter of no small importance that it be given to the stock fresh and pure. Because animals drink from a filthy trough or a muddy or stagnant pool with apparent relish, it does not follow that their sense of taste is of low order and cannot appreciate good feeding. Necessity too often compels animals to drink anywhere, and whatever they can find. Long continued habit deadens or perverts the taste. But animals with unvitiated taste left free to choose for themselves, will find the purest water as quickly as the sweetest grass; especially is this true of the horse. Some are in family very fastidious about both food and drink, and they often suffer from thirst rather than drink from a vessel or at a well they dislike. Some men entrusted with the care of stock, seeing a horse fasting and sipping, or playing, as they imagine, say he is not dry, or is whimsical, and bring him back to his stall, there to remain till thirst compels him to drink. Thus a real cruelty is ignorantly practised against a mute beast, which a few moments' attention would discover and remove the trouble. Fresh, pure water means more than simply water free from sticks, dirt, or poisonous weeds; these are readily detected by the eye. Water exposed in shallow vessels to the atmosphere during warm weather, quickly loses its fresh and sweet taste. Should it remain in a stable twenty-four hours, it becomes undrinkable from having absorbed the impurities of the air. Ammonia, carbonic acid, and all the gases escaping in the stable are absorbed rapidly in large quantities by water. During hot weather these gases are always largely present, even in well regulated barns, and a tub of water exposed to the air in the stabling yard, or cellar, soon becomes charged with them, and is unfit for any animal to drink. Besides being of a disagreeable taste, it becomes slightly apperient.

FIRE PROOF SHINGLES.

A writer in the Boston *Cultivator* says he had always noticed that the staves of an old soap barrel, or pork tub, made very good for kindling wood, and so he argued that potash and salt would tend to keep his roof from kindling. Being a blacksmith this was a matter of some importance. So, in preparing his shingles he took half a bushel of lime, half a bushel of rye straw, and five pounds of pearl ash, with water enough to slake the lime and dissolve the alkali and salt. He mixed these up in an old trough or box. Then he set a bundle of shingles into the mixture, bevel up to the bands, leaving them soaking for full two hours. Then he turned over the bunch and put in the other side for the same length of time. As soon as the rain and sunshine will in time take out the strength of this mixture, it should be applied fresh once in three or four years.

SOLUTION OF BONES BY ACID.

"Verdant Farmer" asks how to dissolve in oil of vitrol. It is rather a difficult thing to dissolve bones well. It is best not to do it in a hurry. Sledge down the bones as small as you can conveniently, put them into a half-hogshead tub made of an oil cask, filling it half full; wet them with water so as to moisten the whole mass, and leave it a day or two, stirring, to make all moist. Then take of oil of vitrol, about half the weight of the bones, and after pouring it carefully into an equal quantity of water, or more—it will become very hot and may spatter and pour this upon the bones. Stir thoroughly and often—daily for a week, mashing and breaking the lumps. Add more water if necessary, to be able to stir the whole mass, and finally dry off by addition of bone dust, saw dust, coal ashes, dry leached ashes, plaster or muck, if big pieces of undissolved bone be found, rake them out. This drying operation is best done on an earth floor.

MIXING OF PLANTS.

According to the laws of plant life, as we now understand them, admixture of different kinds of nearly related plants can only take place through the seed. That the fruit which encloses the seed may be changed by cross impregnation is quite probable, but it is not proven, and beets may be raised for seed in close proximity to ruta-bagas, or any other turnips, without the slightest chance of any change from this cause, although the turnips or the other vegetables may deteriorate, for the reason that the plants were not well grown. As to the question of potatoes raising in the hill, we have many assertions that they will do so, but no proof, and we should require evidence, such as would convict a man of murder, before we would be convinced of the truth of the statement. That potatoes may vary, and that a colored variety may produce tubers entirely white, or a white variety yield those having colored markings, we can readily admit, but instead of attributing it to any influence of crossing of varieties, we would rather ascribe it to the breaking out of some latent peculiarity. We have seen one branch of a grape vine produce leaves mottled, and marbled with white, and so with other plants, and see no reason why, under favoring circumstances, potatoes, which are merely branches peculiarly developed, should not sport as well.

RECEIPTS.

BREAD WITHOUT CRUST.—The housewife who would bake her bread or biscuit without a dry, hard crust, can do so very readily. Just before placing the bread in the oven, she has only to rub its surface with butter or lard. This will close the pores, prevent the escape of the gas which is produced by the yeast, and the escape of the steam which is produced by the moisture of the heated loaf. Bread thus baked will be almost crustless.

RYE DROP CAKES.—To one pint of sour or butter-milk, add two eggs, a teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and rye meal, sufficient to make a batter that will spread a little, but not run. Drop in muffin-rings with a spoon. For baking they will require a quick, brisk fire of common griddle cakes. They are also nice baked in cups about fifteen minutes.

ENGLISH EVERTON TAFFY.—Two lbs. brown sugar, one-half lb. butter, one wine glass of vinegar and water mixed; boil these half an hour. Then try it with a steel in cold water; if it will slip off and break brittle, pour it into pans to cool.

COWS LEAKING MILK.

The family cow will not unfrequently come home at night from the rich pasture with milk streaming from one or more teats. This is particularly the case with easy milkers. Having such a cow, and not fancying the loss of a quart or two each day, we applied collodion (liquid caoutchouc, obtained at the druggists,) to the end of the teat, which effected a perfect cure. The protection retained the milk, but gave way to a firm pressure of the teat with the hand. In this case a single application sufficed, but great milkers may need two or three contings at intervals, before the orifice is sufficiently closed.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Italian workers are marked by three bright yellow, or golden bands; a less number indicates impurity. The worker progeny of an Italian queen that has not a native drone, are by no means uniform in appearance; some are black like the common bee; many are marked like full blood Italians, while others exhibit only one or two bands of yellow. Impregnate a half-blood queen, a cross between an Italian queen and a native drone, which produced workers, all of which were bright and uniform in working, but the third band was wanting. No reliance is to be placed on the appearances of queens or their drone progeny; even the best-bred queens vary greatly in brightness, and the drone progeny of a queen may be pure Italians while her worker progeny are only half-blood. See article on queen bees in the *Ohio Farmer* of April 1.

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENTS.

We find in an exchange the following description of two beautiful experiments:

Fill a wide mouthed glass jar with water, and cover it over with a piece of "foundation," the ladies will understand this, cover that over with a layer of peas, pressing it down so that the peas will lay in the water. They will then swell and sprout, the roots growing down into the water, their fine fibres presenting a beautiful appearance. Set this in a window and vines will grow up, which can be conducted to the sill. The whole is very handsome.

If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread, to within half an inch of some water, contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will in a few months burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upward its tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing this way on the mantle shelf of a room, is a very interesting object.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my29-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of Allegheny county, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

W. J. GILMORE.

jel5

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.

my29

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the Veteran Stage Manager,
HARRY LEWIS.

The charming and popular artiste,
LITTIE HENDERSON,

Will appear on this occasion in her beautiful rendition of KATTY O'SHEAL, introducing songs and dances. The celebrated
MATINETTI TROUPE
Have kindly volunteered, and will appear for the last time this season.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled the
LIGHT HOUSE; or THE FIEND OF THE OCEAN.
Fiend of the Ocean.....Harry Lewis.
Dance.....Miss Jennie.

HUMAN PYRAMIDS.
By the.....Martinetti Troupe.
To be followed by the Irish comedy of
KATTY O'SHEAL,
Katty O'Sheal, with songs.....Littie Henderson.
Dance.....Miss Louisa Sylvester.
To conclude with the thrilling pantomime of
CAIN AND ABEL.
The entire Martinetti Troupe will appear.

IRON CITY PARK.

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of Pic-Nic Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, &c., who wish to hold Pic-Nics during the season. Brass and Collation Bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at M. A. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.

PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

jul7-3m

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jc26-1y

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS AND HARNESS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut. Colonel M. I. TSCHUDY, U. S. A., at the Government Mills, situated on E street, between Twenty-first and twenty second streets, in the City of Washington, D. C., on

TWENTY THOUSAND SETS OF SINGLE MULE HARNESS,
ALSO,
A LOT OF SADDLES, &c.,

which have been used in public service.

The harness will be sold in single sets.

ALSO,

About 1,500 WAGONS, which will be sold singly to the highest bidder.

The sale of wagons will commence on Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with a lot of about four hundred, at a point north of the Railroad Park, near the terminus of New York avenue north, and after their sale is completed the remainder will be sold on C street east between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Island No. 15. The sale of Harness will commence on THURSDAY, June 29, 1865 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The sale of Wagons and Harness will continue, on alternate days, until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of MULES commenced on Monday, May 22, 1865, and which is still being continued from day to day.

Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

jun26lit

SPECIAL SALES OF SERVICEABLE HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Harrisburg, Pa., TUESDAY, June 27, 1865.
Philadelphia, Pa., SATURDAY, June 24, 1865.
Gleetsburg, D. C., MONDAY, June 26, 1865.
Pittsburgh, Pa., SATURDAY, July 1, 1865.
Steelsburg, D. C., SATURDAY, July 1, 1865.

Two hundred serviceable draft horses at each place.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their value is now afforded to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and of manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

Steamboats for Gleetsburg will leave Seventh Street wharf, for Washington, every hour, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

jes-24

NOTICE.
Sale of Army Mules.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.

Many thousands of Mules are being disposed of at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now being so rapidly effected.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, probably Four Thousand of the finest mules in the world.

Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war, as young animals, scarcely broken in, accompanied their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldier.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the Northern States suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; they will not bring anything like their true value, and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General.

Jun8-to26jun

Sale of Government Horses.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 29, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 29, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

jel3 lit

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, June 29, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES at each place.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of both liverymen and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

jel3 lit

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

my28-3m

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, Wood and Iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

JAMES HEALD,
Wool Broker,
106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.

ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

jel-2m

PIG LEAD.

500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by
WM. BAILEY,
13 Wood st.

mh14-tf

MEDICAL.

SPEER'S SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON, in Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey, Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. ly-saw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,

Also, a full stock of

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,

AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,

Just opened—

REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.

These goods we offer at real bargains.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.

my13

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE

OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

jn16

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. MCANDREW.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
Pittsburgh.

my29

HARDWARE.

M. WHITMORE..... C. H. WOLFF..... O. J. DUFF..... H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades. Cutting Leaf, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAT,
122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

mh31-1y

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
E. MEGRAW.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st.

ap5-1y

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 81 WOOD STREET,

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting ngeneral.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.

DIRECTORS.
T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport,
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh,
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD.

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,
At 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth Street,

If you want some fine linen, cotton or woolen
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS, and SUSPENDERS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00

SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

200 Business Suits at $10.00,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,

47 FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.

my17

MANUFACTURERS.

BAILEY, FARRAL & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS,

129 Fourth street, near Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All work warranted.

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Punch Cutting and Stamping Dies, and general agent for the sale of far famed Hotchkiss' Patent combined Screw Seamer and Letting Down Machine, combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners Tools of all kinds made to order.

Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,

my15 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels,
No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EULER & SAUNTLER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
AND
Spring Wagons.

All sizes of Wheelbarrows constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTLER,
No. 7 St. Clair street.

jan7-a

THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY—Manufactured
PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are now selling our goods direct to the trade only. Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We PROFILE ALL OUR BLADES with razor temper, and warrant them to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the country. Also, both as to quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar Cutlery made in any part of American or British production.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEPSON.

jul12m

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.

A. L. FLEURY,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Offers to give information on matters pertaining to
Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,
Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and assays, Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.

MINERAL AND OIL LANDS
Inspected and reports given. jul24-tf

S. CARMAN. T. R. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CARMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au6-1y

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 119 First and 120 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

GLASS BAZAAR.
W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
64 Market street.

Manufacturers and dealers in Fine Cut and Pressed Glassware, consisting of rich cut Bowls, Dishes, Tumblers, Celeries, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, &c., manufactured of the finest Flint Glass, and cannot be excelled. Also, a large assortment of Silvered Glass, Bowls, Celeries, Salts, Goblets, Curtain Pins, &c., engraved or plain. Call and see them before to order with same inclined engraved on same.

Also, Agents for the Mason celebrated improved patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars. There is no jar in the market equal to these.

Full sets of fine Table Ware loaned to parties, balls and parties on reasonable terms.

We particularly request heads of families to call and examine our goods and prices before making purchases.

jul2-1y

ATTORNEYS.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my29

G. M. M'MASTER..... J. M. GAZZAM..... J. R. BUTTERFIELD.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office, 98 Grant Street.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my9

H. C. MACKRELL..... S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy26

JNO. H. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
No. 114 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my18

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
c2 No. 111 Fourth street.

GALENA PIG—PURE AND SOFT.

For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.

Pumps of all kinds always on hand.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to promptly and executed neatly.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
my27 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. BARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JETHRO SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	ISAAC CRAWFORD,
my26-3md	E. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—
To one or two men a Furnished or unfurnished Room. Enquire at No. 39 THIRD STREET. jc22-3t.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, situated on the Monongahela river bottom, within about 20 acres containing the best Youghiogeny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19-tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Manchester, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and dust arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the city, river and surrounding country, it is unquestionably more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via the Ohio and Penn'a Railroad, which is reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a passenger car station, making it a convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers to suit purchasers, and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in the borough of Allegheny, directly opposite the Upper Work. Ninth Ward, having a river front of 200 feet, and a depth of 120 feet, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds all in good condition. Also one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of on favorable terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

W. S. HAYES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE

Two three story and one two-story Brick Dwellings 4 and 5 Rooms each, with Lots 20 feet front by depth of the Court House, each, twenty-four feet front, and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and every convenience. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

E. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
H. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, copper steam pipes, governor, rubber 22 feet long, 40 inches gauge, 13 feet by wheel, with 8 foot drum 24 inch face, 10 inch shaft, 3 inch journals, 8 inch face, 6 foot driving wheel, frame bed for engine and boiler all in one piece, blower, frame bed for engine. Enquire at 112 Third street.

jes-tf

A NEAT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 10 acres, neatly enclosed with board fence, all under cultivation, from 6 to 7 acres planted with choice fruit trees, in full bearing, a great variety of small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. The place is watered by two never failing springs of water, and is situated on the Ohio and Laughlin's Station, opposite to the late Judge Forward's place. The buildings are two 2 story frame dwellings and suitable out-buildings. Possession to be given at once. Apply to

R. M'KAIN & CO.,
No. 102 Fourth street.

my28

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With About One Hundred Feet of Vein Exposed.
JAMES O'HARA,
27 Irwin Street.

jne4-tf

FOR SALE ON WEST HICKORY CREEK, Warren County, Pa., two tracts of land, adjoining the village of Hickory, containing respectively about

19 AND 22 ACRES,

West Hickory Creek traverses both tracts. A large part is cleared and under fence.

SUITABLE FOR BORING.

This land is situated between the

Best Oil Districts

In the county, to wit: between Oil Creek on the West, and Cherry Run and the West Hickory Wells on the East. There are several companies engaged in sinking down wells in the neighborhood of these tracts.

For further particulars apply to
A. J. THOMPSON,
Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.

jul29-2w

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.—Notice to Stockholders of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, and others interested:

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 25th, 1864, and March 28d, 1865, the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was pledged and hypothecated for the payment of certain certificates of loan issued by the Secretary of Internal Affairs, which certificates fell due on the first day of May last, amounting to $18,000.

Now this is to notify all persons

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet in Meadville on the 1st of August, and continue in session three days.

PERJURY FOUND.—A note book containing the furlough of Martin Smith, a member of Co. D, 16th Regiment, was found in Birmingham on Saturday, which the owner can recover by calling at this office.

ARM BROKEN.—A little daughter of Dr. Wyman of Allegheny, was thrown from a buggy yesterday, on Ohio street, and had her arm broken. She sustained no other injuries.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Union County Executive committee met at the office of Messrs. Marshall & Brown, on Saturday morning, and organized by electing Dr. W. J. Gilmore Chairman, and R. W. Thomas and Wm. Anderson Secretaries.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WANTED.—Discharged soldiers who may want situations at farming may obtain them by calling at the office of the Sanitary Commission, 56 Fourth street. Fifteen or twenty farm hands are wanted immediately. Carpenters are also in demand.

OBITUARY.—Thos. Sill Chase, a son of Hon. Joseph L. Chase, died at Titusville, Pa., on Thursday last. Mr. Chase learned the printer's art in this city and in 1851 was editorially connected with the Stephenville *Herald*, and subsequently conducted the Potter County *Journal*. Lately he has been a resident of Titusville, where he held the position of notary public.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.—The rooms of the Young Men's Library Association having been closed for renovation, will be re-opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Five hundred new and attractive books have just been placed on the shelves, and, with the recent improvements in the fixtures of the room, will render the library a pleasant place of resort. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The examinations in this institution commenced on last Thursday, and will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock. This evening, at 7½ o'clock, a lecture will be delivered in the College Chapel by Rev. Erwin House, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The friends of education are invited to be present.

NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.—The following dispatch explains itself:

STEUBENVILLE, June 24.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The water-way of the channel-span of the bridge across the Ohio river at Steubenville will be entirely obstructed on and after Monday, the 26th instant.

THOS. L. JEWETT, President.

FIRE ON MARKET STREET.—On Saturday evening, about half past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the drying room of Messrs. John Auth & Co.'s tobacco manufactory, No. 24 Market street, but the flames were speedily extinguished by the fire department. The damage sustained by the building was slight, but the stock was considerably injured by water. The building adjoining occupied by Mr. J. C. Hoffman as a bottling establishment, was also slightly injured.

SENTENCES.—On Saturday, Mrs. Judy McFadden was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, by Judge Mellon, for illegal liquor selling, and fifty dollars in another case by Judge Stowe. Patriet McNulty, of the Eighth Ward, for selling liquor, gave bail for payment of costs. The same disposition was made in the case of Jacob Trax, of Mt. Andrews township, the licenses of the parties having run out only a day or two before renewal.

STATEMENT.—In our Criminal Court report last week, in the case of Maria Bowden, charged with the larceny of a shawl, the reporter should have stated that Mrs. Bowden had some fourteen witnesses by whom she proved she was the owner and possessor of the shawl long before the date of its alleged theft. Mrs. Bowden is a respectable widow, has a daughter in the band, and also a son, in the army, and the charge against her, as the verdict of not guilty proved, was unfounded.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, an accident of a distressing nature occurred at the rope works of Messrs. Marshall, Fulton & Bolling, of M'Keesport. A returned soldier named Miller, while leaning carelessly upon a picking machine, was caught about the elbow, and the whole arm was terribly mutilated. The forearm was literally ground to pieces, and the flesh was torn from the shoulder down to the elbow. The arm was taken off at the shoulder joint, and amputation of the shoulder had to be cut away. The man was still living at last accounts, but his recovery was still doubtful. He had served three years in the army.

RECEPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA BATTLE FLAGS.—It was contemplated that Governor Curtin would receive the battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments mustered out of service at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, at Camp Curtin, either on the saturday or Monday before the 4th of July, but it is now ascertained that the reception must be deferred for the present. It is now proposed that the time for the reception of the flags of Pennsylvania regiments be deferred until all such organizations have been mustered out of service, or at least until the expiration of the term of such regiments, whose time is about expiring. It will then be formally announced when and where these flags will be received.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.—The anniversary exercises of Philo-Franklin Literary Society, of Allegheny College, will take place this evening in central Hall, Meadville. The "Woodruff Prize Essay" is awarded to E. H. Mechenney, Latrobe, Pa. Subject—"Influence of Climate and Scenery on Character." Valedictory—Diana Hubbard, Wheeling, W. V. Reply—J. A. Simpson, Rosemont, Pa. The exercises of the Allegheny Literary Society will take place on Tuesday evening. The "Hanrahne Prize Essay" is awarded to Henry C. Phillips, Philadelphia. Subject—"Progress." Valedictory—R. E. Edgeville, Warren, O. Reply—W. J. Wilson, Warren, O.

Arrival of Troops.

Yesterday morning the 100th Ohio Regiment, numbering three hundred and eighty-five men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Randell, arrived in the city en route to their homes, and was furnished with refreshments by the Subsistence Committee. About six o'clock in the evening, the 112th Illinois Regiment, composed of four hundred and fifty men, under command of Brigadier General T. J. Henderson, its original commander, arrived, and were entertained at City Hall. Sergeant William Valentine, of Company F, of this regiment, was injured near York, on saturday. He was standing on top of one of the cars, when he struck on the head by a bridge under which they were passing. His injuries may not prove fatal. Seventeen of the 60th Ohio fell off a transport on the Chesapeake Bay, and was drowned. Both the regiments belonged to the Third Corps, and had been in service nearly three years.

Mr. J. S. Rarey, the Great Horse-Tamer.

The subduer of the renowned horse, "Cruiser," and the originator of the most perfect and effective system of horse-taming yet developed, after remaining for some years in retirement on his fine estate in Ohio, is about to make a tour through the principal Western cities, and will visit Pittsburgh, for the purpose of giving a series of his pleasing, instructive and amusing lectures, commencing on Wednesday evening next, at Lafayette Hall. No person in his profession has ever enjoyed such an extensive share of well-earned reputation as Mr. Rarey; and no one has done so much toward developing the true nature and instinctive properties of the horse. In whose disposition it is most generally misunderstood, and, through this misunderstanding, perverted. Rarey's system is based on the law of kindness. He teaches horses through their confidence, and not through their fears. He controls them by gentleness, and not by blows and cruelty. Every owner of a horse should attend his lectures, and see his system put into practical operation, which they will have an opportunity of doing here, as Mr. Rarey will illustrate his remarks by experiments upon a number of badly-broken, wild and vicious horses, kindly loaned him by residing in the city and vicinity. The ladies, who are always interested parties in the education of the horse, will find special accommodation made for them.

Death of Judge Wilkins—Meeting of the Bar.

The members of the Bar assembled in the District Court Room on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Hon. William Wilkins.

On motion of Judge McCandless, Hon. Thomas Irwin was called to preside. Upon taking the chair, Judge Irwin referred in a feeling manner to the death of their late distinguished fellow member, and paid an eloquent tribute to his memory.

On motion of Judge Hampton, Hon. Wilson McCandless and Hon. Walter H. Lowrie were chosen Vice-Presidents, and on motion of Judge Williams, Messrs. Thomas J. Keenan and James H. Hopkins, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

Hon. R. P. Flenniken paid a brief tribute to the memory of Judge Wilkins, whom he regarded as a model worthy of imitation by every member of the Bar. As a lawyer, when in the vigor of his intellect, a name rose superior to his. As a statesman, both in the councils of the State and the Nation, he had rendered distinguished services, and in the various positions which he filled he had reflected great credit upon himself and the State to which he belonged. The gentleman concluded his remarks by moving the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: R. P. Flenken, Thos. M. Marshall, J. S. Craft, J. P. Penney, George Shiras, A. W. Loomis, and John H. Bailey, Esqs.

Judge Lowrie Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Judge M'Candless and Judge Hampton followed in addresses eulogistic of the character of the deceased.

On motion the Committee on Resolutions were requested to meet at half past eight o'clock this morning, for the purpose of making their report and having it duly entered upon the records of the Court.

The meeting then adjourned.

Repeal of the Connellsville Railroad Charter.

The most interesting case before the United States District Court, in session at Williamsport last week, was the argument on the constitutionality of the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company by the Pennsylvania Legislature, last winter a year. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad route, extends from Pittsburg via Connellsville to Cumberland, Md., forming a connecting link with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thus giving another line to the seaboard to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the West. Through various causes it has failed to be entirely completed, and in the winter of 1863-64 the Pennsylvania Legislature repealed the franchises and privileges, and gave them to the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a corporation under the control of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The parties really at issue are therefore, the latter named corporation and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A correspondent says:—There was a fine array of legal talent on both sides. For the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, ex Chief Justice Gibson, assisted by Hamilton, Esq., of Pittsburgh, appeared. Mr. Hamilton is a close reasoner, and confined exclusively to the law. He thinks law, talks law, and recalls nothing else. It is said, when he goes to Bedford to recuperate during the summer vacation, instead of taking a summer book for light reading, he takes with him Tenth Wright, State Reports, J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson spoke ably and long, the constitutionality of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature repealing the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company. There were two cases on the list. First—the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company versus the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and next, the city of Baltimore versus the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company. By mutual consent, the first was dropped from the list, and the merits of the case were argued on the second suit. The city of Baltimore and Ohio lent her credit to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the extent of $1,000,000, and she asked that the United States Circuit Court declare the action of Pennsylvania from turning over the franchises and privileges of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to another corporation, thus letting her out in the cold. On this question, Judge Lowrie spoke on behalf of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad for more than an hour, and Messrs. Latrobe and Johnson a couple of hours apiece on the other side. The aforementioned act of the Legislature was clearly unconstitutional, and will doubtless so be declared by Mr. Justice Grier; and, therefore, when it came Mr. Hamilton's turn to argue, he declined, but submitted the question to the court on what his brother Lowrie had said. It must be understood, however, that this does not prevent the building of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. It only prevents their taking possession of the Connellsville property, road bed, &c.

No Public Demonstration on the Fourth of July.

The Committee appointed as a recent meeting of citizens, to make arrangements for a grand celebration on the Fourth of July, met at Wilkins Hall on Saturday evening, Col. Wm. Phillips, presiding, and Mr. Allen McKeehan acting as Secretary.

The Chairman called upon the Committee on Finance for a report, when the members from the First and Fourth Wards stated that about one hundred and fifty dollars had been subscribed in each of their wards. The committees from the other wards failed to report.

A discussion then ensued as to whether any further effort would be made by the committee to secure funds. The opinion appeared to prevail that the amount required, about $2,000, could not be collected in time to purchase the fireworks. The citizens generally exhibited an apathy towards the project which had not been anticipated, and it was deemed expedient to dispense with any combined movement.

Major A. M. Brown then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears to be impracticable, for want of a suitable place and proper materials, to get up a suitable display of fireworks under the direction of the Executive Committee, appointed at the meeting of citizens, and that in consequence of the heat of the weather an illumination is undesirable, therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee do recommend to the citizens generally to display fireworks from their own residences on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Resolved, That this Committee appeal to the patriotic people of Pittsburgh to unite en masse in making the proposed display worthy of the occasion.

It is to be regretted that the Committee did not meet with sufficient encouragement to justify them in carrying out the original programme of a display of fireworks with the citizens, who failed to furnish the material aid required.

THE CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP RIOT.—On the 15th inst. a disturbance occurred at a picnic, given in Chartiers township, during which a bar keeper, named Michael Flockenstone, was severely beaten by three men, named S. Grounds, James Drake and Patrick Lyons. Fears were entertained for Flockenstone's recovery, and the defendants were arrested, and held to bail to await the result of his injuries. On saturday, a bear ling was held in the case, when Dr. Dickson, Flockenstone's attending physician, testified that he was out of danger. The defendants were then held to bail for their appearance at Court to answer a charge of simple assault and battery.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night, Harry Lewis, the veteran stage manager, is a claimant upon theatre-goers for a benefit. He offers an unusually attractive bill, and as he has labored faithfully during the past season for the pleasure of the patrons of the drama, his services demand some substantial token of recognition. He should have a bumper.

"Old Dan Chippendale" is about to leave the city, and attach himself to one of the New York theatres. But before he goes, he will have a farewell benefit, on Wednesday evening, at the Pittsburgh theatre, where his friends should rally in their strength.

PIANOS.

THE GREAT

Steinway Pianos.

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received daily.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
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MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS:

GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, delicacy and brilliancy of touch, which have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the last rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.

Yours, &c.,
E. HEIMBUERGER,
Professor of the Piano-Forte.

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos: Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. jn19

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PIANOS,

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IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGAN,

WITH PATENT TREMOLO ATTACHMENT.

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SEWING MACHINES,

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to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no22

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Woodland Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

jn1 O. KREBS.

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NEW GOODS

Just receiving direct from first class manufacturers, and warranted, a large stock of

LADIES'
MISSES'
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BOYS and
YOUTHS'

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Slippers, etc., at

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ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
A large supply of STATIONERY,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
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PRODUCE.—
100 bushels Potatoes.
150 " Dried Apples.
10 " White Beans.
New Bacon and tierce and keg Lard. For sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
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U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

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S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20s		104 00
Gold		135
Allegheny County 5's		74 00
Pittsburgh 6's		71 00
Pittsburgh Stock		100 00
Connellsville 6's	74 00	
Allegheny and Manchester R. R.	50 00	
Connellsville and Water Gap R. R.	9 00	
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.		7 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Gt.		6 00
Banner		75 00
Columbia Oil		41 00
Cherry Run Central		1 00
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		95
Mutual	58	
Federal		95
Merchants		2 00
Murray		75
Oil Basin of Philadelphia		6 00
Pittsburgh and New York		3 00
Philadelphia, Lake, and Cherry Run		1 00
Ross		65
Farr, Story and Cherry Run		65
Union Fabric	15	
North-western Copper Company		4 00
Phillips		3 00
Horseneck		85

REPORTS.

50 shares Fars. Dep. National Bank.....$140
Gold.....142½

SATURDAY, June 24—P. M.

The ruling rates for discount with our private banks was wrongly printed in Saturday's issue; it should have read *twelve* per cent. instead of twenty.

—United States old stock sold in New York, on Saturday, up to 98.80. It advanced one dollar above lowest quotation of previous day. The Company has declared an extra dividend of ten per cent. All three of the wells of this Company, according to the latest information, are producing largely, and leases are being sold at high bonuses.

—The market on Saturday presented no change worthy of notice. Among the sales were the following: 200bbls at 21½c, packages returned; 450 bbls at 21½c, same conditions; 400 bbls at 21c, bbls returned; 60 bbls Lowe family, at 22c, packages returned; 445 bbls at 21½c, packages returned; this would be equal to 23½c with packages included. Sales of 165 bbls amber oil (the terms were withheld), said to be 23c per gallon; sales of 1,500 bbls at 21½c, packages returned; 500 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia, at 23c—this, of course, includes packages.

—The Philadelphia *News*, in noticing the depressed condition of the oil stock market in that city, says: "And yet what a whole host of companies have ceased all business, as represented by its most vital element, the stock market, present here to-day. Stocks representing in the aggregate millions of dollars of capital, *many fine investments*, have been floated about as footballs, and the hoarded earnings of honest men and frugal women are squandered or thrown to the winds, like chaff from the hands of giddy boys. Men who a short time since invested the savings of a lifetime in oil companies, and considered themselves secure against harm, have been ruined by the 'stock-jobbers' and the things who infest the stock boards and poison the atmosphere in which they discharge their noxious breath, while others again have been sacrificed through the imbecility, stupidity, or reckless villainy of those to whom they confided the management of their affairs. To say that the oil interest is dead, in our judgment, ought to be in the condition it is, or that there is a legitimate business in oil stocks, is absurd. They are impregnable; and to assert that it must necessarily recover from its present depression, under the judgment and skill of a very large number of practical men interested in it. Who then shall undertake the task of pulling from the wreck the valuable things that are at present prostrate? It needs no Æsop to Hercules. Neither is there any superior power required to effect a breaking up of the old and energy into it. A combination of effort, governed by intelligence, and directed by experience, and a concert of action on the part of those most deeply, if not innately and honestly interested in it, must be had to take it out of the hands of the 'stock-jobbers and 'brokers,' and of the charlatans of the more 'high-toned and respectable' sort, who look down from their cushioned chairs of the 'old board.' Let those who represent honest and legitimate oil enterprise form themselves into an association for the protection and promotion of the oil interest; and let them put their combined power and influence to work to put the thing down on them until they are crushed out of sight. Let the begging shilling and fifty-cent companies be annihilated by the Board of Brokers, and whatever else is necessary to give to fair and legitimate oil companies a status and character for substantial worth and value in the world. A little time, a fair amount of earnest thought, and a good share of intelligent and energetic action will work wonders in the way of selling dead incubus that now reels upon the business, and well repay those who give their time and attention to the subject."

—The notes of the Petroleum and Venango County Banks, incorporated under the general banking law, amounting to $10,000, were destroyed last week, by direction of the Auditor General. These banks are now doing business under the national banking law.

—The latest reports from the South received by the government indicate that the crops are in a very backward condition there. Every effort will be made to bring it to market immediately, and thus relieve the distress prevailing there, as well as give the country the benefit of being sent abroad instead of gold, in payment of their purchases on the other side of the Atlantic.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 26, 1865.

BUSINESS remains inactive, the sales made being few and far between. The weather continues very warm. Dealers complain that, owing to the want of demand, the market was inactive. As regards the leading articles we have no material change to notice. The sales partake more of a retail than a wholesale character. The dull season is now fairly inaugurated, and large sales can be registered among things of the past. Business men are now beginning to get out and are turning their attention to oil. Our rivers are falling rapidly and none but light draught boats can venture out with any certainty of reaching port. The Empire City, bound for St. Louis, had the misfortune to ground on Glass House Shoals, where she still remains. Last accounts. The light draught packet, Pilgrim, left on saturday evening for Zanesville, with a good trip. The Emma Graham will be due this morning from Zanesville, and will return on Thursday at four o'clock P. M. The Fair Play will be announced for Cincinnati this day. She has a fair trip. The Minerva will be found at the landing. She will resume her trips in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. The Centralia, having completed her repairs, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. The Sam Sloan is one of the best boats of her class afloat. The Idle Rose left for Cincinnati, and all the freight she wanted. The J. S. Hall is among the first boats due.

Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

—FLOUR.—The market was very firm, a good article being very scarce. We note sales of 50 bbls. Buckeyes at $11 75 @ 12; 1 car Peach-blows at $10; 25 bbls of very choice do. at $12; 1 car Extra Family at $8 75 @ 9; arrive; they are not fit for use. Beds—we note sales of 50 bbls. at $5 50.

EGGS.—Were scarce, the demand being far in excess of the supply. This fact strengthens the market and quite a large sale was made at 18c @ 20c; small sales at 22c.

BUTTER.—The market was dull; this, however, is not unusual during the warm weather. Sales of 12 kegs, old at 18c; 10 do., a good article, at 19½c. Choice roll would command 18 to 20c, readily.

BACON.—The demand is improving. Holders are asking a slight advance on certain descriptions. There was a fair trade demand arriving. The sales were 1,200 bbls. country sides clear at 16c. Sales of city cured meat as follow: Shoulders 1,000 lbs at 15½c; 2 50bbls ribbed, 2,000 lbs at 16½c; Plain Hams 1,500 lbs at 20c; Canvased ditto 2,000 lbs at 22c.

LARD.—Was not active. We note small sales at 19@ 20c.

SALTED BEEF.—The market contains a fair supply. We note sales of 500 lbs sugar cured at 23c.

SUGARS.—The market was dull with buyers fearful of buyers; 1 car shelled was reported at 20c.

OATS.—Were in steady demand at previous prices. Sales: 1 car in bulk at 76c; 500 bbls do. at 80c; store etc.

WHEAT.—Was dull. Nobody wants to purchase. Prices irregular; Red $1 35@1 40; White $1 40@1 45.

CHEESE.—Was in good demand. Sales were made at a variety of prices, viz: 25 boxes New York factory at 20@20½c; 30 do at 19c.

CORN.—The trade and consumption continues restricted to small lots to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts were not large, but the supply was ample for all purposes. Sales of 1,000 bushels in the ship at 90c; 1 car assorted at $7 25@8 00 per bbl; these were the stores. Sales were made from wagon at a variety of prices.

WHISKEY.—There was sale of 5 bbls. from store at 50c per gallon.

SUGARS.—Were in moderate demand. Sales 15 hhds. fair Cuban at 16c; 6 do. Sales of 5 hhds Porto Rico at 16c. Crushed were unchanged.

COFFEE.—Sales of 2 sacks Rio at 32c.

MOLASSES.—Was in fair demand. Sales 10 bbls. new crop Orleans at $1 35; 60 bbls old Muscovado, 85c @ gallon.

HAY.—The market was poorly supplied. Sales 5 loads at the scales at $18 25 per ton; 2 loads at $20 per ton at the scales.

WHISKEY.—Market dull. Sales of City Rectified at $2 08 per gallon.

Large Receipt of Cot on at New Orleans.

The steamer Doubloon arrived from Shreveport on Monday the 12th inst., bringing 1,721 bales. Also, the steamer Grey Eagle arrived from Vicksburg, the same day with 1,163 bales cotton, 15 bags in seed, and a good freight of produce. These are the largest arrivals since the 30th of March last when the 32th Boy, from Red River, brought in 1,574 bales cotton. The receipts of the staple are now steadily increasing, and the total receipts for the commercial week ending last evening amount to 5,000 bales, of which, we are informed 2,741 bales came consigned to the Louisiana State Bank.—*N. O. Price Current.*

Cleveland Wool Market.

JUNE 24.—Buyers and sellers of this staple are yet wide apart in their views, with very little prospect of coming together at present. Eastern buyers are not yet in the market to any large extent, and the farmers are not sending forward their clips very fast. The market is consequently very much unsettled, with no really established prices. We have heard of a few small lots having sold at the wide range of 50@65c. The market may settle down in a week or two, so that reliable quotations may be given.

All about Tobacco.

At the Tobacco growers' meeting, held in Louisville, last week, it was decided to hold a national convention of Tobacco growers, on the second Wednesday in September. One subject to be considered is the just method of taxing tobacco.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 17th inst. says:—The first sale of tobacco since the occupation of the city was made yesterday, at Friend's warehouse. Five hhds were sold at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per hundred, viz.:—One at $2, one at $3 75, one at $4 25, one at $4 50, and one at $5. The lot was of an inferior quality, coming under the general class known as reviews.

New York Iron Market.

JUNE 24.—There is only the usual moderate trade in Pig, with sales of 500 to 600 tons No 1 Scotch, in lots, at $46@45, as to brand; 500 to 600 No 1 American at $39 to 38, and 90 to No 2 at $35 cash.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad.—J. J. Rubys, 1 car staves; J. C. Jenkins, 100 bbls flour, 298 sks oats; Patterson & Aiken, 1 car oats; D. Wallace, 150 sks oats; White Bros, 20 mowers; J. S. Liggett, 1 car wheat; Shumaker & Long, 200 bbls flour.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—Simpson & Knox, 1,150 bush wheat; J. L. Liggett & Co, 7-0 do do; Nimick & Co, 40 tons metal; Flaccus F. & Co, 18 sacks scraps; W. H. Kirkpatrick, 10 sacks bran; McCullough & Co, 12 sides bacon, 5 do shoulders; D. Fawcett, 198 bags barley; Simpson & Co, 100 barrels flour; Graff & K, 11 barrels potatoes; Thos. Arbuckle 19 bales cotton; A. Schaub, 11 boxes tobacco.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; J. W. Fairly, 75 bags oats; E. Heazelton, 21 bags potatoes; E. Moore, 50 do. do.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 26, 1865.

The following are the receipts of oil for the past week per the Allegheny River and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and also from the opening of navigation to June 24, inclusive:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total
Monday, June 19		1,435	1,435
Tuesday, June 20	2,068	737	2,805
Wednesday, June 21	2,068	1,148	3,216
Thursday, June 22	1,110	565	2,764
Friday, June 23	1,955	954	2,909
Saturday, June 24	1,085	691	1,689
	6,413	5,878	12,291
Since open'g of nav	113,970	51,550	183,709

The above table will furnish the reader with a bird's eye view of the oil receipts by river and rail since the opening of navigation to the present time. The entire receipts as indicated above, amount to 295,701 barrels, besides this list, a number of parcels have been landed at the various refineries outside the city limits of which we have no account, besides thousands of barrels reach the Eastern markets by the Great Western Railroad, of which we have no record. The week's sales were the largest we have reported for some time. In fact, the entire stock has been pretty well cleared of Crude. The operations during a portion of the week were very heavy. The only round lots on hand being some 8,000 or 10,000 bbls bulk Oil, in tank, and held out of the market for higher prices. The largest single operation in crude during the week was 2,700 bbls bulk, which changed hands at 21½. How much the owner made by holding on may be estimated from the fact that 22c was refused for this lot on arrival. We have yet to be convinced that the parties holding on pursue the right policy. We firmly believe that the best plan to sell on arrival, or within a very short period. Every day Oil remains on hand increases the cost. We could illustrate this by many facts that have become familiar to us. The Oil men have a perfect right to sell or hold on, but outsiders will have an opinion, The prospects since our last were large. Navigation during low water being a slow operation. As therefore have a good supply on hand, the demand was not very extensive.

REFINED OIL.—The market during the past week was active, particularly for bonded Oil, for future delivery. The sales for July, August and September delivery can be counted by thousands of barrels, and some went even so far as to purchase for October delivery. This is certainly looking ahead, but then we are a fast people. The demand on Saturday was active, with a large enquiry for August delivery. Buyers were offering 43c, sellers were holding out for 45. The range of closed in favor of holders, who, no doubt, will make the proper use of the same. Benzole—The demand was limited; sales 100 bbls at 42c for free; bonded was held at 21@22c per gallon. Tar was steady, with a good demand; sales of 500 bbls at $5 50.

CRUDE OIL.—The market on Saturday presented no change worthy of notice. Among the sales were the following: 200bbls at 21½c, packages returned; 450 bbls at 21½c, same conditions; 400 bbls at 21c, bbls returned; 60 bbls Lowe family, at 22c, packages returned; 445 bbls at 21½c, packages returned; this would be equal to 23½c with packages included. Sales of 165 bbls amber oil (the terms were withheld), said to be 23c per gallon; sales of 1,500 bbls at 21½c, packages returned; 500 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia, at 23c—this, of course, includes packages.

REFINED OIL.—Market firm; prices looking up; holders of bonded were asking an advance. We note sales of 500 bbls, for August delivery, at 42½c. Nothing doing in free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	579	Fisher Bro	1,115
J. McCullough	14	A. Bell	30
J. S. Dunnherry	260	H. H. Collins	42
G. Rees	120	A. R. Davis	220
M. Loughrey	174		

Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Company, 24 bbls refined, for Boston.
Lawrence Company, 195 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Standard Company, 1,000 bbls refined, for Boston.
Standard Company, 250 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

The market for petroleum is firm, but there is the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations. Business is confined mostly for refined which is held at 52@45c, in bond, and 45@47c, free. Crude is quiet and unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bbls, in bond, with moderate sales at these figures, on the spot, and the following sales reported for future delivery: 1,000 bbls at 44c; 4,500 bbls sold for future delivery at an advance of 1c per gallon. The following is reported as the basis of concert of action on the part of those most deeply, if not innately and honestly interested in it, must be had to take it out of the hands of the "stock-jobbers" and "brokers," and of the charlatans of the more "high-toned and respectable" sort, who look down from their cushioned chairs of the "old board." Let those who represent honest and legitimate oil enterprise form themselves into an association for the protection and promotion of the oil interest; and let them put their combined power and influence to work to put the thing down on them until they are crushed out of sight. Let the begging shilling and fifty-cent companies be annihilated by the Board of Brokers, and whatever else is necessary to give to fair and legitimate oil companies a status and character for substantial worth and value in the world. A little time, a fair amount of earnest thought, and a good share of intelligent and energetic action will work wonders in the way of selling dead incubus that now reels upon the business, and well repay those who give their time and attention to the subject."

—The notes of the Petroleum and Venango County Banks, incorporated under the general banking law, amounting to $10,000, were destroyed last week, by direction of the Auditor General. These banks are now doing business under the national banking law.

—The latest reports from the South received by the government indicate that the crops are in a very backward condition there. Every effort will be made to bring it to market immediately, and thus relieve the distress prevailing there, as well as give the country the benefit of being sent abroad instead of gold, in payment of their purchases on the other side of the Atlantic.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 26, 1865.

BUSINESS remains inactive, the sales made being few and far between. The weather continues very warm. Dealers complain that, owing to the want of demand, the market was inactive. As regards the leading articles we have no material change to notice. The sales partake more of a retail than a wholesale character. The dull season is now fairly inaugurated, and large sales can be registered among things of the past. Business men are now beginning to get out and are turning their attention to oil. Our rivers are falling rapidly and none but light draught boats can venture out with any certainty of reaching port. The Empire City, bound for St. Louis, had the misfortune to ground on Glass House Shoals, where she still remains. Last accounts. The light draught packet, Pilgrim, left on saturday evening for Zanesville, with a good trip. The Emma Graham will be due this morning from Zanesville, and will return on Thursday at four o'clock P. M. The Fair Play will be announced for Cincinnati this day. She has a fair trip. The Minerva will be found at the landing. She will resume her trips in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. The Centralia, having completed her repairs, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. The Sam Sloan is one of the best boats of her class afloat. The Idle Rose left for Cincinnati, and all the freight she wanted. The J. S. Hall is among the first boats due.

Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

—FLOUR.—The market was very firm, a good article being very scarce. We note sales of 50 bbls. Buckeyes at $11 75 @ 12; 1 car Peach-blows at $10; 25 bbls of very choice do. at $12; 1 car Extra Family at $8 75 @ 9; arrive; they are not fit for use. Beds—we note sales of 50 bbls. at $5 50.

EGGS.—Were scarce, the demand being far in excess of the supply. This fact strengthens the market and quite a large sale was made at 18c @ 20c; small sales at 22c.

BUTTER.—The market was dull; this, however, is not unusual during the warm weather. Sales of 12 kegs, old at 18c; 10 do., a good article, at 19½c. Cho